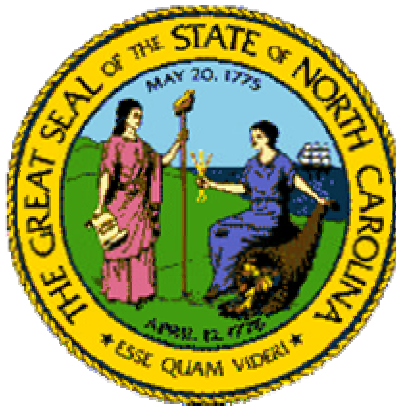


North Carolina Department of Correction

Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2002-2003



Michael F. Easley
Governor

Theodis Beck
Secretary of Correction

North Carolina Department of Correction

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Summary Statistics for:

The Division of Prisons, the Division of Community Corrections, and
the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs

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Overview of the North Carolina Department of Correction

The North Carolina Department of Correction, one of the largest agencies in State government, is responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of adult offenders sentenced to community/intermediate punishments or prison. The Department is comprised of three divisions that manage offenders directly, as well as numerous administrative support sections. The major Divisions include the Division of Prisons, the Division of Community Corrections, and the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs.

In 1998, the Department developed a long-range strategic plan, which is based on the following vision statement and strategic issues:

Vision Statement

We, the employees of the Department of Correction, envision an organization respected by the citizens of North Carolina for its effectiveness in responding to the problem of crime in our society and working collaboratively with others to prevent crime through community involvement. We see an organization providing public safety, opportunities for offenders to become productive citizens, and growth and development of employees. We see ourselves contributing to the creation of a society of law-abiding, responsible citizens.

Strategic Issues

- ? Lead proactively regarding corrections issues.
- ? Develop and train employees for personal and professional growth.
- ? Deliver effective services and programs using research and advanced technology.
- ? Emphasize cost efficient management of resources and accountability for high quality results.

There are over 18,000 employees in the Department of Correction, primarily working directly with offenders in the community or in prisons. The Department is funded through legislative appropriations and receipts (e.g. Corrections Enterprises). The total authorized budget and actual expenditures for the Department of Correction over the past five fiscal years are shown in the table below.

Fiscal Year	North Carolina Department of Correction Authorized Budget	Actual Expenditures	Percent Change in Authorized Budget over Previous Year
2002-2003	\$906,148,525	\$885,875,791	-5.61%
2001-2002	\$960,071,979	\$914,843,399	-0.08%
2000-2001	\$960,878,579	\$935,096,860	4.60%
1999-2000	\$918,607,453	\$899,627,278	-0.31%
1998-1999	\$921,504,897	\$918,906,191	4.20%
1997-1998	\$884,331,765	\$868,239,255	-1.00%

Office of Research and Planning

Supporting Successful Decisions

The Office of Research and Planning is part of the Secretary's Office and provides support services within the Department of Correction. The mission of the Office of Research and Planning is to assist the department and staff to make informed decisions that will result in successful outcomes. Staff includes research and evaluation analysts, applications programmers, correctional planners, and statisticians.

The **Research** section of the Office coordinates a variety of internal and external evaluation projects. Research assists staff to evaluate effectiveness, modify policies and programs, and report outcomes to policy makers. Research activities include the following:

- ? Obtain and organize topical information on research topics.
- ? Prepare statistical and topical reports.
- ? Conduct evaluations.
- ? Provide data and methodology review for evaluations.
- ? Approve research involving human subjects on offenders under the supervision of the Department of Correction.
- ? Provide technical assistance on conducting evaluations.

The **Planning/Policy Analysis** section of the Office provides consultation and technical assistance in strategic planning and policy analysis to the sections and divisions in the Department. Planning and policy analysis activities include the following:

- ? Develop a structure and process for planning.
- ? Conduct trend analyses and organizational assessments.
- ? Organize and facilitate meetings of work groups engaged in planning and policy analysis.
- ? Research, gather and organize information for policy and programming decisions.
- ? Consult on methods to implement and monitor plans and policies.
- ? Analyze information on science-based program interventions and best practices.

The **Decision Support** section of the Office provides aggregate statistical information and software applications to assist Department managers and staff to make decisions. Decision Support activities include the following:

- ? Provide answers to statistical questions about offenders.
- ? Develop computer programs to extract aggregate offender data.
- ? Analyze and interpret statistical information.
- ? Develop software applications to provide information about offenders.
- ? Provide internet-based decision support training.
- ? Prepare population forecasts and utilize simulation models.

The **Program Development** section of the Office provides consultation and technical assistance to departmental managers and staff to implement new, effective programs that cross division lines. Program development activities include the following:

- ? Identify sources of information and contacts on effective prison, probation and substance abuse programs.
- ? Coordinate and facilitate work groups to develop program proposals.
- ? Assimilate materials to market new program concepts with internal and external groups.
- ? Prepare implementation plans for new probation, prison and/or substance abuse programs.
- ? Develop methods for assessing the effectiveness of new programs.

I. Division of Prisons

The Division of Prisons is responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of more than 33,500 inmates. As of June 30, 2003, there are 73 state prisons in North Carolina and one private non-profit contracted facility. In order to protect the community, staff, and inmates, the Division of Prisons classifies prisons, inmates, and prison beds according to prison security designation, inmate custody classification, and bed security levels respectively.

The Secretary of the Department of Correction assigns the security designation of the prison based on the physical design and structure of the prison, the type of cells in the prison (e.g. single cells, dormitories), and the intensity and type of staff supervision (e.g. armed, unarmed). Currently, there are 13 close, 24 medium, and 36 minimum security state prisons, and the contracted facility is minimum security.

The Division receives felons and misdemeanants sentenced to prison by the court for a period of incarceration ranging from a minimum of 90 days for certain misdemeanors to life imprisonment for crimes such as rape or murder. Prison staff classify the individual inmate's custody by analyzing factors such as current crime, length of sentence, past criminal history, and past prison behavior record. At the end of the 2002-2003 fiscal year, forty-five percent of inmates in the prison population were assigned to medium custody, thirty-eight percent to minimum and seventeen percent to close custody.

The Division also provides rehabilitative activities for inmates. These activities include jobs, educational programs, vocational programs, cognitive behavioral interventions, substance abuse interventions, mental health interventions, and religious services.

Costs of Incarceration for the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year

The Department calculates an average cost of incarcerating minimum, medium, and close custody inmates annually. The figures include the direct costs of inmate supervision/custody and programs/activities, and indirect administrative costs for Department support of prisons. The daily cost of incarcerating one inmate ranged from \$46.23 in minimum custody to \$74.56 in close custody, with an average of \$57.92 in 2002-2003 compared to an average of \$62.43 in the 2001-2002 fiscal year.

Inmate Custody Level	2002-2003 Average Daily Population	Daily Cost per Inmate
Minimum	11,868	\$46.23
Medium	15,962	\$60.54
Close	5,827	\$74.56
Average	33,657	\$57.92

The Department had contracts with two private non-profit minimum security substance abuse treatment prisons and one private non-profit minimum security community re-entry prison in operation during the year. The table indicates the contracted operating cost per day per inmate for each of these facilities for the 2002-2003 fiscal year.

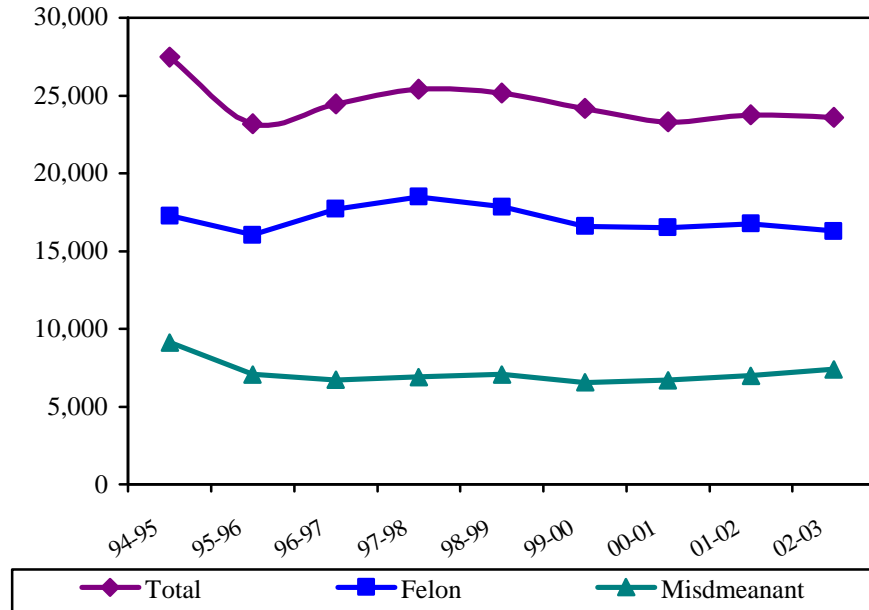
Private Prisons	2002-2003 Average Daily Population	Daily Cost per Inmate
Mary Frances Center (Tarboro)	98	\$77.43
Evergreen Rehab Center (St. Paul)	78	\$61.95
ECO Halfway House (Charlotte)	20	\$45.00

A. PRISON ADMISSIONS

Prison Admission Trend

During fiscal year 2002-2003, there were 23,593 admissions to North Carolina prisons.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2002-2003	23,593
2001-2002	23,760
2000-2001	23,299
1999-2000	24,161
1998-1999	25,156
1997-1998	25,408
1996-1997	24,449
1995-1996	23,181
1994-1995	27,472

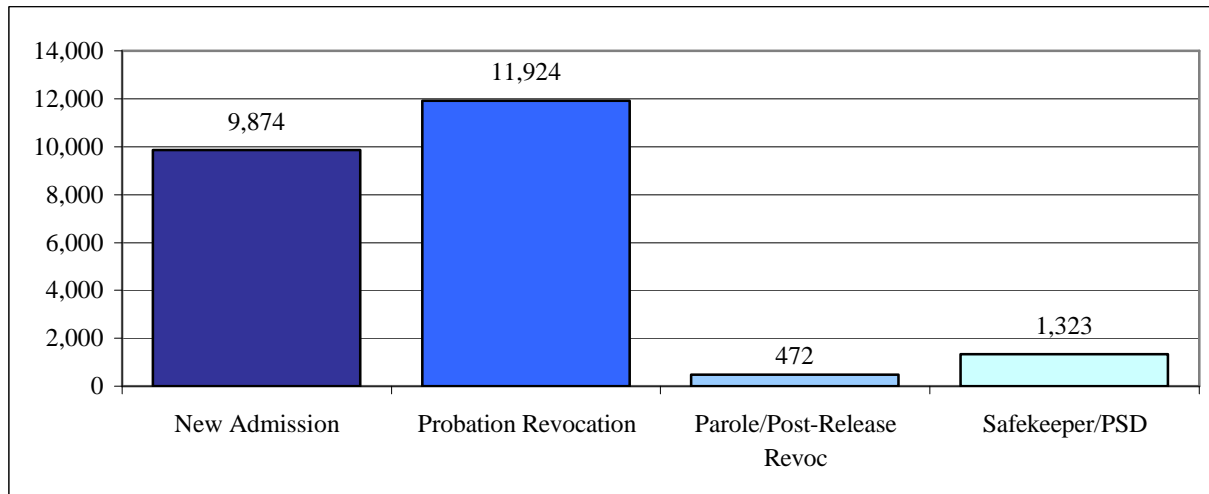


Prison admissions decreased sharply from 1994 to 1995 as an effect of the Structured Sentencing Act. Although admissions increased in the late 1990's, there has been a return to the 1995-1996 admission level in recent years. Part of the increase and then decrease is due to a reorganization of programs within the Department of Correction. For several years, the IMPACT boot camp program was part of the Division of Prisons, but it was administratively transferred in 1999 when the statute was rewritten to define it as an Intermediate Punishment, and entries no longer counted as a prison admission.

Type of Admissions

There are four types of admissions to prison: new admissions, probation revocations, parole/post-release supervision revocations, and safekeepers/pre-sentence diagnostic inmates.

Prison Admissions in the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year



The most frequent type of prison admission in fiscal year 2002-2003 was probation revocations (51%) followed by new admissions (42%). New admissions result from a court-imposed active sentence to prison. Revocations are a result of violations of the conditions of probation, parole, or post-release supervision, including committing new crimes. Safekeepers are unsentenced defendants admitted to prison when detention in the local jail poses a danger from other jail inmates, or presents a threat to others, or when medical care is needed. Pre-sentence diagnostic admissions (PSD) are inmates who have been convicted, but the judge requests an assessment before sentencing.

Admissions by Sentencing Grids

The Structured Sentencing Act became effective in 1994. This sentencing policy prescribes sentencing options for judges based on the severity of the crime and the prior record of the offender. Judges are provided with specific sentencing options for the type and length of sentence that may be imposed. DWI admissions and pre-structured sentencing inmates are sentenced under different laws. The charts below illustrate the distribution of fiscal year 2002-2003 prison admissions for misdemeanants and felons.

**Structured Sentencing and Non-Structured Sentencing
Misdemeanor Prison Admissions for 2002-2003**

Crime Class	Prior Record Level			Non-Structured	Total
	I	II	III		
A1	118	390	977	-	1,485
1	244	573	2,267	-	3,084
2	22	72	105	-	199
3	1	1	2	-	4
DWI	-	-	-	2260	2,260
Other	-	-	-	259	259
Total	385	1,036	3,351	2,519	7,291

Note: This does not include offenders committed for parole revocations, safekeeper and pre-sentence diagnostic admissions

Convictions for Class 1 misdemeanors represent the largest group of misdemeanor prison admissions. Offenses in Class 1 include breaking and entering, and non-trafficking drug offenses. Convictions for Driving While Impaired (DWI) are the next largest contributor to misdemeanor of admissions. These convictions are not part of Structured Sentencing but rather the Safe Roads Act of 1983. The third most numerous crime class for misdemeanor admissions to prison is Class A1. Almost all of the Class A1 offenses are assaults. The remainder of the misdemeanor offenses resulting in an admission to prison includes worthless checks, assaults, property and public order offenses.

Seventy-five percent of all felony prison admissions in fiscal year 2002-2003 were for Class F through Class I offenses. Class H, Prior Record II, offenses represent the largest group of felons admitted to prison with 1,854 admissions in fiscal year 2002-2003. Thirty-six percent of all felony admissions were for Class H offenses. The majority of these are non-trafficking drugs, breaking and entering, and larceny crimes. Class I offenses make up the next largest group, two-thirds of which are for non-trafficking drug offenses but also include forgery and breaking and entering. Class G includes non-trafficking drug offenses as well as trafficking drugs and robbery. Sexual offenses, assaults and habitual driving while impaired are Class F offenses.

**Structured Sentencing and Non-Structured Sentencing
Felony Prison Admissions for 2002-2003**

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Non-Structured	Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts		
A	53	5	6	4	2	1	2	73
B1	57	27	17	18	1	1	2	123
B2	82	84	35	24	6	1	0	232
C	103	156	205	291	86	75	18	934
D	289	258	118	77	17	11	28	798
E	240	360	127	77	23	13	0	840
F	370	397	313	162	35	25	12	1,314
G	590	728	558	362	85	50	2	2,375
H	891	1,854	1,421	1,057	295	206	107	5,831
I	439	941	569	501	105	125	18	2,698
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,058	1,058
Total	3,114	4,810	3,369	2,573	655	508	1,247	16,276

Note: This does not include offenders committed for parole revocations, safekeeper and pre-sentence diagnostic admissions.

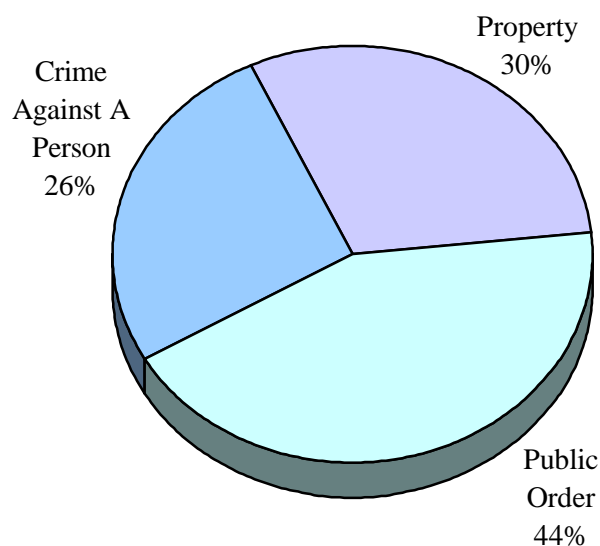
The remaining felony classes contain the most serious offenses. Class A is first degree murder and carries a punishment of death or life without parole. The majority of Class B1 offenses are sexual assaults. Most B2 admissions are for second degree murder but there are some first degree murders and sexual assaults in this class. In Class C, there were 674 admissions of habitual felons. Almost 70% of Class D admissions are for robbery. Finally, Class E contains mostly crimes against a person including assaults, kidnapping and abduction, robbery, and manslaughter.

Crime Type of 2002-2003 Prison Admissions

Overall, 69% of the 2002-2003 prison admissions are for felony crime convictions. Crimes resulting in a prison sentence are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property, and crimes against a person.

The most frequent crime type for prison admissions is public order crimes. This crime type accounted for 44% of all admissions during the 2002-2003 fiscal year. This crime type includes drug offenses (5,070), Driving While Impaired (2,472), traffic violations (1,282), and habitual felons. Among public order crimes admissions, 63% are for felonies.

Property crimes accounted for 30% of all



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prison admissions. The most frequent offenses in this category are larceny (2,459) and breaking/entering (2,309). Other offenses include fraud (940), forgery (514) and burglary (266). The majority of admissions (77%) for property crimes are felons.

There are 6,030 admissions for crimes against a person, which is 26% of all prison admissions in fiscal year 2002-2003. Forty-three percent of these crimes are assaults (2,616). This category also includes robbery (1,429), sexual offenses (939) and homicides (681). As with property and public order crimes, the majority (71%) of crimes against a person are felony admissions.

Crime Type of 2002-2003 Prison Admissions

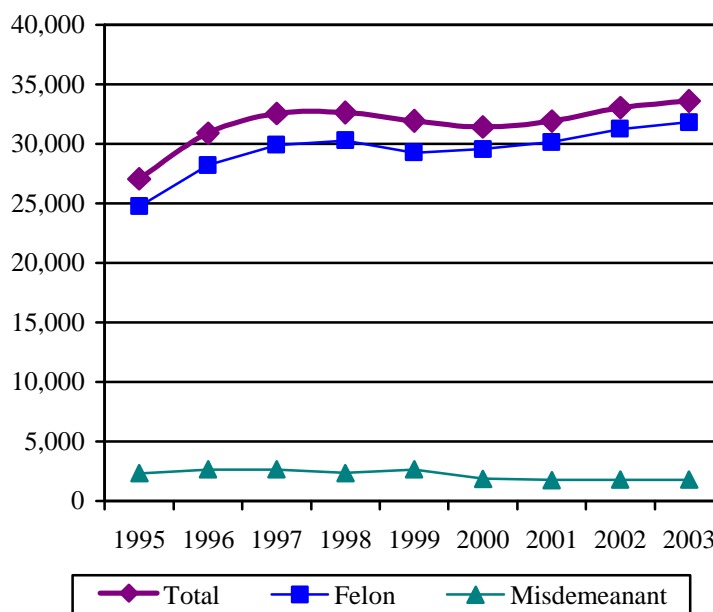
Crime Type	Felon	Misdemeanant	Not Reported	Total
Crimes Against a Person	4,279	1,751	0	6,030
Property	5,456	1,657	0	7,113
Public Order/Other	6,510	3,871	0	10,381
Not Reported	31	12	26	69
Total	16,276	7,291	26	23,593

B. PRISON POPULATION

Prison Population Trend

On June 30, 2003 there were 33,583 offenders in the prison system. The prison population has grown over the past few years, after a slight decrease from 1998 thru 2000. The prison population is projected to continue this increase in the future.

Date	Population
6-30-03	33,583
6-30-02	33,021
6-30-01	31,899
6-30-00	31,396
6-30-99	31,914
6-30-98	32,612
6-30-97	32,529
6-30-96	30,876
6-30-95	27,052



Prison Population by Sentencing Grids

Structured Sentencing and Non-Structured Sentencing Misdemeanant Prison Population as of June 30, 2003

Crime Class	Prior Record Level				Total
	I	II	III	Non-Structured	
A1	30	86	328	0	444
1	38	92	571	0	701
2	3	9	14	0	26
3	0	0	0	0	0
DWI	-	-	-	573	573
Other	-	-	-	34	34
Total	71	187	258	607	1,778

Note: This does not include offenders committed for safekeeper or pre-sentence diagnostic admissions

Although 31% of prison admissions in fiscal year 2002-2003 are misdemeanants, misdemeanants comprise only 5% of the population on June 30, 2003. This is largely due to shorter sentence lengths for misdemeanor offenses. The majority of misdemeanor inmates in the prison population are incarcerated for DWI, Class A1 or Class 1 offenses (Prior Record Level of II or III).

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Structured Sentencing and Non-Structured Sentencing Felony

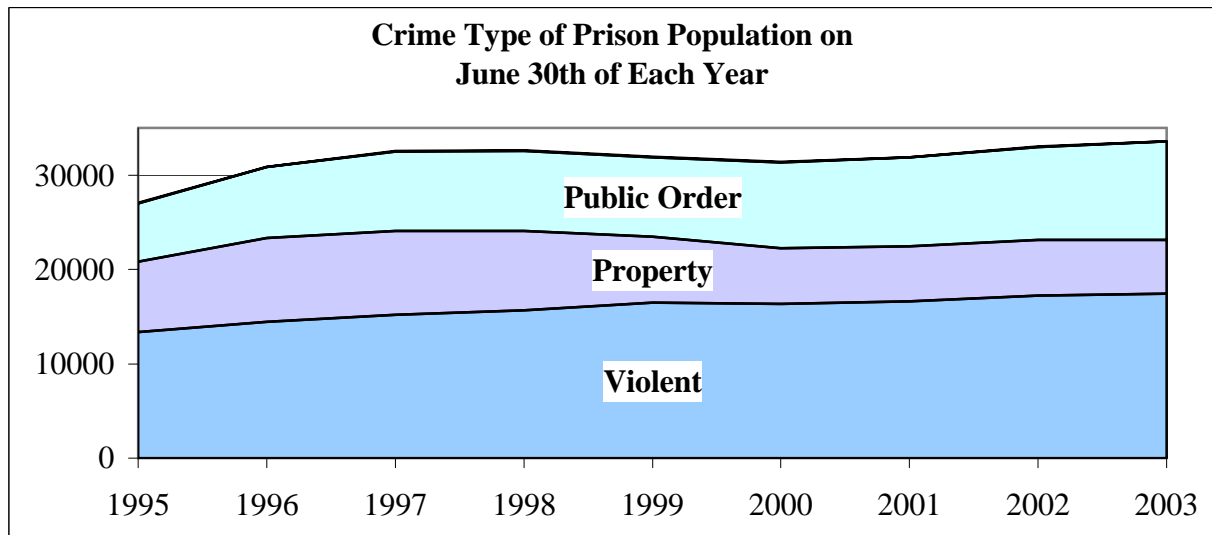
Prison Population as of June 30, 2003

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Non-Structured	Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts		
A	444	39	35	11	3	4	695	1,231
B1	307	251	130	92	12	13	2	807
B2	726	686	320	183	42	22	1	1,980
C	562	1,050	1,294	1,474	478	355	1,700	6,913
D	1,189	1,231	873	549	109	88	1,107	5,146
E	380	620	347	291	59	50	46	1,793
F	662	574	497	355	75	63	188	2,414
G	880	851	728	624	146	130	45	3,404
H	485	1,086	1,120	1,052	413	377	547	5,080
I	170	396	253	290	72	95	34	1,310
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,525	1,525
Total	5,805	6,784	5,597	4,921	1,409	1,197	5,890	31,603

Note: This does not include offenders committed as a safekeeper or for pre-sentence diagnostic admissions.

The profile of the felony inmate population is very different from the profile of felony admissions to prison. Class A-E offenses represent 18% of prison admissions but 57% of the prison population on June 30, 2003. Felons have long sentences so they remain in the population over an extended period of time and account for the projected growth in the prison population in the next few years (Page 18 has information on prison projections). For example, consider the difference in the admissions for Class A offenders and the number in the population. There were 73 Class A admissions last fiscal year and on June 30, 2003 there were 1,231 in the population. The sentence for these offenders is either life in prison or death.

Crime Type of Prison Population



The graph illustrates the crime type of the prison population at the end of the fiscal year for 1995 through 2003. There have been changes in the composition of the prison population during this time period, and these changes may continue over time. It is evident that the proportion of property offenses in the prison population had decreased over the past five years, from 28% of the population in 1995 to 17% in 2003. There has been an increase in the proportion of both public order and crimes against a person in the prison population. Public order offenses comprised 23% of the population in 1995 and increased to 31% in 2003. In 1995, 49% of the population was incarcerated for crimes against a person and in 2002 it was 52%.

Crime Type of Prison Population on June 30, 2003

Crime Type	Felon	Misdemeanant	Undefined	Total
Crimes Against a Person	16,952	478	-	17,430
Property	5,331	383	-	5,714
Public Order/Other	9,505	916	-	10,421
Not Reported	5	1	12	18
Total	31,793	1,778	12	33,583

Inmate Activities

The Division of Prisons coordinates a wide range of inmate work, educational, and rehabilitative programs. Inmates are required to either work full time or to be assigned to a full time program. Only inmates who pose a security risk, have health problems, or are in the admissions process are exempt from the policy.

Work

In each prison facility, inmates are assigned a variety of jobs. Inmates are paid an incentive wage, which is set by statute for the majority of these duties. Currently the incentive wage ranges from \$.40 to \$1.00 per day depending on the work assignment. Most inmates (70%) work inside prison facilities.

Inmate Work Assignments	Average Daily Assigned During 2002-2003
<i>In Prison Facilities</i>	
Unit Services	4,590
Food Service	2,944
Correction Enterprises	1,905
Prison Maintenance	1,386
Construction	184
Other Jobs	1,051
<i>Outside Prison Facilities</i>	
Road Squads	2,175
Community Work Crews	1,176
State and Local Government	714
Work Release	1,143
Total	17,268

Unit Services - The largest assignment in prison facilities is Unit Services. Prison inmates in these jobs perform janitorial and general maintenance duties.

Food Service – Inmates work in the kitchens of all prison facilities preparing and serving food to other inmates. This assignment provides a relevant job skill and is beneficial to the prison system because it reduces the cost of operating the facilities.

Correction Enterprises - Correction Enterprises is a separate division of the Department of Correction, which administers industries on prison sites. Enterprise jobs provide opportunities to put close and medium custody inmates to work inside prisons. Inmates are employed making car license tags, street signs and highway signs, farming, food processing, printing, sewing, laundries, and manufacturing. These jobs teach workers job skills and a work ethic that will enable them to find employment upon release for prison. These jobs pay up to \$3 per day based on skills required for the job.

Prison Maintenance - Prison inmates are also involved in grounds keeping, light construction, repair, and maintenance projects at prisons. These jobs include roofing, plumbing, wiring, and other unit improvements.

Construction - In addition to cleaning and maintaining prisons, some inmates are assigned to new prison construction projects. Inmates are generally chosen based on pre-existing skills in the construction industry. As with the other categories of work, this experience gives inmates valuable work experience for their release and helps to reduce the cost of new prison construction.

Road Squads - Minimum and medium custody inmates work on the state's roads, patching potholes, clearing right-of-way and picking up litter. Medium custody inmates work under the supervision of armed correctional officers. Minimum custody inmates work under the direction of Department of Transportation employees.

Community Work Crew and State and Local Government Agencies - Minimum or medium custody inmates are assigned to Community Work Crews of ten inmates. One correctional officer supervises them and they perform short-term, labor-intensive projects such as hurricane cleanup, litter cleanup, painting schools and cleaning school buses. State and local government agencies have labor contracts for inmates to work in the agency, often involving cleaning building and grounds.

Work Release - Inmates who have proven themselves worthy of limited release from custody are allowed to leave the prison unit for jobs. These inmates are nearing their release date and work for businesses in the community. North Carolina started the first work release program in the country in 1957. Inmates on work release receive prevailing market wages from their employers, but must pay a room-and-board fee to the prison unit. For fiscal year 2002-2003 inmates paid the Department of Correction over \$4 million in per diem (\$16 per day) and almost nine hundred thousand dollars for transportation and job-related expenses. They also paid court costs, child support, fines, victim's compensation, restitution, and attorney fees totaling \$1,785,763. During this period inmates paid an additional \$1,605,520 for spousal support and other family expenses.

Programs

Inmates are recommended for participation in programs based on interests, abilities, needs and whether the time remaining in their sentence allows completion of the program. Academic and vocational education is offered to inmates on a full-time basis at large institutions.

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Inmate Program Assignments		
	Average Daily Assignment for 2002-2003 Fiscal Year	
	Full Time	Part Time
Academic Education	1,941	1,384
Vocational Education	1,915	413
Life Skills Programs	151	3,381

Academic Program - The Division of Prisons works with the community college system to provide a full range of academic programs in prison. Adult basic education is the primary academic program for inmates. It provides the basic knowledge, skills and attitudes to make adult and youth inmates literate. Educational programs also prepare inmates for meaningful and satisfying roles as working, contributing members of society. More than ninety percent of prison facilities offer academic programs for inmates with an average monthly enrollment of 8,200 students in 2002. That same year, 1,273 inmates passed the General Education Development (GED) test and nearly 5,591 earned college certificates, diplomas or degrees. Associate degree programs are offered by community colleges and bachelor degree programs are offered at two prison sites through Shaw University, a private university based in Raleigh, NC. In addition, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has offered correspondence courses to inmates for more than 30 years. The Department of Correction contracts with the University to provide Independent Studies courses and a limited number of university credit classroom courses.

Vocational Program - A wide variety of vocational programs such as computer literacy, food service training, electrical engineering technology, brick masonry, and job readiness are provided through local community colleges. Participation in these programs can help inmates obtain work with Correction Enterprises or a work release assignment.

Life Skills Programs – Life skills programs include several types of programs such as parenting skills, team activities and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI). CBI programs teach offenders new skills and new ways of thinking that can lead to changes in their behavior and actions, and ultimately affect their criminal conduct. CBI programs use a combination of approaches to increase an offender's awareness of self and others. This awareness is coupled with the teaching of social skills to assist the offender with interpersonal problems. These specific types of intervention programs assist an offender in "restructuring" the thought process and teach "cognitive skills" to assist in basic decision-making and problem-solving. These programs are lead by prison or community college staff that have been trained by the Department of Correction.

Inmate Disciplinary Infractions

Inmate conformity to prison rules is necessary for the orderly, safe, and secure operation of correctional facilities. Effective, fair, and consistent disciplinary procedures enhance the orderly operation of the facility and reinforce appropriate behavior and responsibility. The disciplinary offenses were reclassified in November 2000 into four classes from five, and all substance possession is now a Class A offense. The most serious offenses remain in Class A, and Class D offenses are the less serious infractions. An inmate can be charged with an attempt to commit an offense, and that attempt is in the same Class as the infraction itself.

In the 2002-2003 fiscal year there were 59,884 infractions, which is a slight increase over the number in the 2000-2001 fiscal year, with 59,586 infractions. Of these, 7,527 were Class A infractions, of which the majority (53%) were substance possession. The next most frequent Class A offense was assault on staff with 671 in the 2001-2002 fiscal year. There were 6,731 Class B infractions including sexual act, damaging property, weapon possession, interfering with staff and lock tampering. The majority of the

North Carolina Department of Correction 2002-2003 Annual Statistical Report

Infractions in the 2002-2003 fiscal year were for Class C offenses, with 37,602 or 63% of the total infractions for the year. Half of these, or 18,889, were for disobeying an order. Other Class C infractions include profane language, fighting, unauthorized leave, bartering, threatening staff, and theft of property. Possession of unauthorized items (including clothing and money), being in an unauthorized location, and gambling are some of the infractions that make up the final Class of infractions.

Inmate Disciplinary Infractions for 2002-2003

Infraction	Count
Substance Possession	3,958
Assault Person with Weapon	698
Attempt Class A Offense	656
Refuse to Submit to a Drug/Breath Test	634
Assault Staff (with Weapon, Throwing Liquids or Sexual Intent)	500
Other	1,081
<i>Class A Total</i>	<i>7,527</i>
Sexual Act	3,024
Damage State/Another's Property	844
Weapon Possession	625
High Risk Act	572
Interfere with Staff	454
Lock Tampering	398
Other	814
<i>Class B Total</i>	<i>6,731</i>
Disobey Order	18,889
Profane Language	7,503
Unauthorized Leave	2,281
Fighting	2,260
Barter/Trade or Loan Money	1,287
Threaten to Harm/Injure Staff	1,245
Misuse or Unauthorized Use of Phone/Mail	1,121
Theft of Property	1,007
Other	2,009
<i>Class C Total</i>	<i>37,602</i>
Unauthorized Items (No threat contraband)	2,805
Unauthorized Location	1,810
Unauthorized Funds	1,074
Illegal Clothing	568
Create Offensive Condition	513
Gambling	467
Other	787
<i>Class D Total</i>	<i>8,024</i>
Total Infractions	59,884

Presumptive punishments are established for each infraction such as: confinement in disciplinary segregation for up to 60 days, demotion in custody, sentence reduction credits, and suspension of privileges including radio, organized sports, visitation, or other leisure time activities. There is also an administrative fee of ten dollars paid by inmates found guilty of committing an infraction to offset the costs of staff time.

Escapes and Captures

The primary goal of the Department is to protect the community. However, some inmates escape from prison each year, though most are apprehended. In 2002-2003 there were 68 escapes. Minimum custody inmates are often on work release and participate in other activities in the community. Many escapes are the result of the minimum custody inmate not returning to the prison on time from his job.

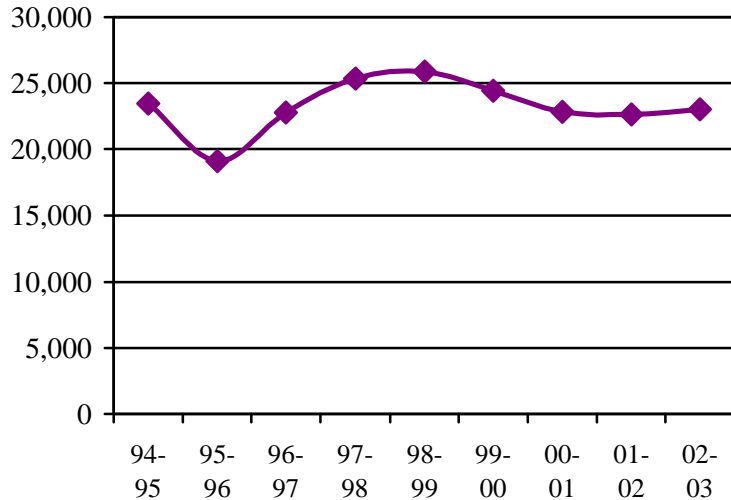
As of January 2004, only 3 inmates that escaped during the 2002-2003 fiscal year had not been captured. The majority of the escaped inmates were captured the same day they were reported as an escapee. Many others are captured during the first week after the escape.

PRISON RELEASES

Prison Release Trend

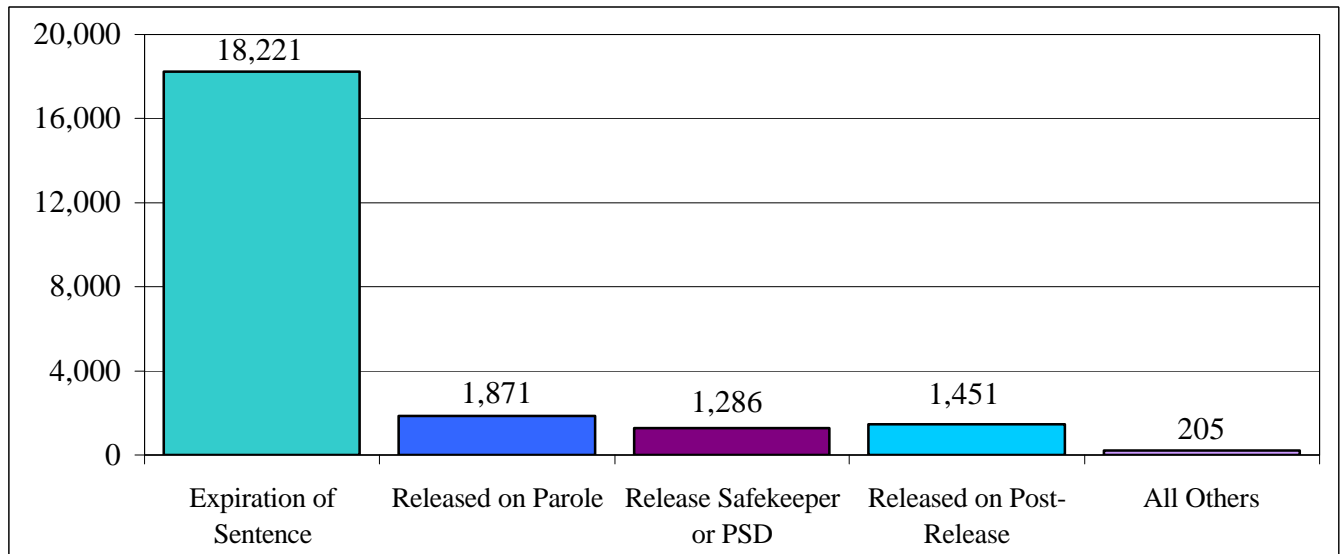
During the fiscal year 2002-2003, there were 22,638 releases from prisons. This slight decrease in releases from the previous year continues the downward trend since the 1998-1999 fiscal year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2002-2003	22,034
2001-2002	22,638
2000-2001	22,806
1999-2000	24,419
1998-1999	25,859
1997-1998	25,326
1996-1997	22,789
1995-1996	19,074
1994-1995	23,466



Type of Release

Releases from prison are affected by sentencing policies. Inmates are usually released from prison due to the expiration of their sentence or on parole (sentences prior to Structured Sentencing).



The majority (79%) of releases from prison in the 2002-2003 fiscal year were due to the expiration of an inmate's sentence. The releases due to parole have decreased steadily over the past few years since only non-structured sentence inmates are eligible for parole. In fiscal year 1998-1999, 21% of prison exits were for parole, 13% in 2000-2001 and only 8% of prison exits for the 2002-2003 fiscal year. This decrease in parole exits is expected to continue since the proportion of the prison population sentenced

prior to Structured Sentencing will continue to decrease.

However, the number of post-release supervision inmates will continue to increase steadily, as it has over the past few years. In 1998-1999 there were only 235 releases on post-release, 1,051 in 2000-2001 and 1,451 in the 2002-2003 fiscal year. These are releases of inmates incarcerated for Class E and higher offenses under Structured Sentencing. Inmates that exit prison on post-release have a mandatory nine months of community supervision upon release.

Safekeeper and Pre-sentenced diagnostic (PSD) releases are unsentenced inmates who are held temporarily in prison. Most prison exits in the category labeled All Others are court ordered releases, but also include the death of the inmate, Interstate Correctional Compact, and execution. Through the Interstate Correctional Compact inmates are transferred to facilities in other states. There were two executions in 2002-2003.

Time Served by Inmates Released in the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year

North Carolina enacted numerous sentencing laws in the 1970's, 1980's, and 1990's that govern when and how inmates are released from prison. In 1994, North Carolina enacted Structured Sentencing guidelines. The purpose of Structured Sentencing is to use prison for the most serious and chronic offender, and to incarcerate those offenders for longer periods of time. Less serious and less chronic offenders receive punishments in the community, or shorter prison sentences. Structured Sentencing abolished discretionary parole release and authorized judges to set a minimum and maximum sentence for felons and a flat sentence for misdemeanants, based on the severity of the crime of conviction and the prior record level of the offender. Felony Structured Sentencing inmates must serve the entire minimum sentence and may served the maximum sentence, an additional 20% above the minimum sentence. For example, an inmate with a minimum sentence of 5 years also has a maximum sentence of 6 years. The inmate must serve 5 years and may serve up to 6 years unless he earns credits off of the maximum sentence for good behavior, working, and participating in programs. Therefore, all felony inmates sentenced under Structured Sentencing will serve at least 100% of their minimum sentence. In FY 2002-2003, 13,081 Structured Sentencing felons were released from prison. These inmates served, on average, 17.5 months in prison, 109% of their minimum sentence. Since Structured Sentencing is relatively new, these releases reflect inmates with relatively short sentences for less serious offenses. The amount of time served is increases each year as inmates who receive longer sentences under Structured Sentencing are released, and this increase will continue for several years.

Judges order misdemeanants to serve a specific sentence and they can earn 4 days per month off the sentence for good behavior, working, and participating in programs. For example, a misdemeanor inmate who has a sentence of 4 months must serve 3.5 months and may serve up to 4 months. During this period, 4,443 Structured Sentencing misdemeanants were released. These inmates served, on average, 3.8 months. They served, on average 95% of their sentence.

Prior to Structured Sentencing inmates were sentenced under several different sentencing laws that allowed the Parole Commission to release inmates early from prison on parole. Sentences under these laws appear longer than Structured Sentencing sentences, but judges knew when they ordered a sentence that the inmate would not serve close to the full sentence. The major determinants of when inmates were released from prison under these parole-eligibility laws depended on the good time and gain time credits the inmate earned. Prior to Structured Sentencing, as soon as the inmate entered prison, he was awarded good time credits which reduced his sentence by 50%, and he could also earn additional gain time credits off of his sentence for certain behaviors. Therefore, it is not possible to make accurate comparisons of time served or percent of sentence served between inmates released from prison under Structured Sentencing laws and non-Structured Sentencing laws. Comparisons are not meaningful when the policies and intent of sentencing laws are so different. In fiscal year 2002-2003, there were 701 non-Structured

Sentencing felons released from prison for the first time. Those that were paroled and then returned to prison, were excluded from these calculations. On average, because these inmates represented some very serious offenses, they served 116 months before release. These inmates served, on average, 47% of their court-imposed sentence, due to good time, gain time and parole eligibility rules. During this period, 2,659 non-Structured misdemeanants were released from prison, the majority of which were serving time for Driving While Impaired convictions that fall under the Safe Roads Act. These inmates served, on average, 5.9 months. These inmates served, on average, 44%, of their court-imposed sentence due to good time, gain time and parole eligibility rules.

PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The table below shows ten-year prison population projections by fiscal year. The prison population projections were completed in two parts. The Sentencing Commission prepared prison population projections for all offenders sentenced on or after July 1, 2003 (new population). The Department of Correction prepared projections for all offenders in prison as of June 30, 2003 (resident prison population). The final combined projections take into account the decline of the resident prison population (structured sentencing releases, parole releases, and max-outs) and the buildup of the new inmate population (new sentences, probation revocations, parole revocations, and post-release supervision revocations). Added to these figures is the estimated number of safekeepers and DWI offenders held in the state prison system.

Prison Population Projections

Prepared January 2004

**By the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission In Conjunction with the
Department of Correction's Office of Research and Planning**

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECTION as of June 30	<i>Estimate Of Standard Operating Prison Capacity¹</i>	<i>Estimate Of Expanded Operating Prison Capacity²</i>
2004³	35,861	31,399	34,910
2005	36,973	31,544	35,055
2006	37,705	32,440	35,951
2007	38,613	33,336	36,847
2008	39,567	34,232	37,743
2009	40,498	34,232	37,743
2010	41,396	34,232	37,743
2011	42,304	34,232	37,743
2012	43,197	34,232	37,743
2013	44,094	34,232	37,743

¹ Standard Operating Capacity (SOC) is the bed space count yielded by calculating the number of general population single cells with one inmate per cell plus the number of inmates who can be housed in dormitories by dividing the gross square feet of each dormitory by 50 square feet and rounding to the closest double bunk configuration.

² Expanded Operating Capacity (EOC) is the bed space count yielded by calculating the number of general population single cells with one inmate per cell and the number of inmates in dormitories operating at varying percentages beyond their Standard Operating Capacity (SOC) which is rounded up to the closest double bunk configuration.

³The projected capacity for June 30, 2004 is dependent upon the planned opening of two facilities. Additional facilities planned to open in FY 2006, FY 2007 and FY 2008 are also included in the projected capacity.

These projections include both the Expanded Operating Capacity (EOC) and the Standard Operating Capacity (SOC) of all prison facilities. Based on these figures, the projected prison population will exceed both standard and expanded operating prison capacity for all ten years of the projection. In addition to an anticipated increase in growth in general, the projected increase in the prison population can be attributed to changes in two of the primary determining factors of the prison population: 1) an increase in the number of new convictions, which directly impacts the number of prison admissions resulting from the commission of new crimes; and 2) FSA and pre-FSA inmates are serving longer sentences than previously projected.

**Demographics of Prison Admissions
July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	302	624	56	20	46	1	1,049
19 - 21	871	1,632	163	113	94	9	2,882
22 - 25	1,179	2,073	291	163	177	17	3,900
26 - 30	1,193	1,958	272	252	201	21	3,897
31 - 35	1,145	1,853	191	296	270	11	3,766
36 - 40	1,080	1,698	128	216	261	13	3,396
41 - 45	826	1,263	87	161	170	11	2,518
46 - 50	402	694	40	67	65	3	1,271
51 - 55	189	309	14	21	15	1	549
56 - 60	87	108	4	12	3	0	214
61 - 65	46	35	2	5	2	0	90
66 - 70	27	11	1	0	0	0	39
71+	15	6	1	0	0	0	22
Total	12,264	7,362	1,250	1,304	1,326	87	23,593

**Demographics of Prison Resident Population
on June 30, 2003**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	122	362	41	9	17	1	552
19 - 21	668	1,547	137	51	60	5	2,468
22 - 25	1,284	2,997	386	120	128	15	4,930
26 - 30	1,434	3,511	437	180	163	24	5,749
31 - 35	1,622	3,313	325	217	202	11	5,690
36 - 40	1,594	2,891	220	196	223	9	5,133
41 - 45	1,416	2,250	146	144	147	13	4,116
46 - 50	854	1,355	91	69	77	5	2,451
51 - 55	532	695	44	31	23	1	1,326
56 - 60	279	293	23	23	4	1	623
61 - 65	165	113	12	17	3	1	311
66 - 70	72	53	3	3	0	0	131
71+	63	35	4	0	1	0	103
Total	19,415	10,105	1,869	1,048	1,060	86	33,583

Note: Additional prison inmate information can be obtained on the Office of Research and Planning web page at <http://www.doc.state.nc.us/rap/rapweb/web>.

II. Division of Community Corrections

The Division of Community Corrections provides supervision of offenders sentenced to probation or released from the Division of Prisons on parole or for post-release supervision. Probation/parole officers control offenders in the community by enforcing compliance with the conditions of probation, parole or post-release supervision and monitoring offender behavior. Officers refer offenders to rehabilitative services and work with other agencies to encourage participation in programs such as substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, educational, and vocational training. As of June 30, 2003 there were 118,285 offenders under the supervision of the Division of Community Corrections.

The Structured Sentencing Act (SSA), enacted in 1994, provides judicial guidelines for judges to sentence offenders to a community punishment, intermediate punishment, or active sentence in prison. As well as prioritizing prison resources for the most serious and chronic offenders, the SSA shifts some less serious, less chronic offenders from prison sentences to intermediate punishments in the community. Intermediate punishments are designed to be very intrusive and intense, restricting the offender's liberty while they remain in the community; community punishments are not as restrictive. The judge determines whether to order an intermediate or a community punishment based on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record. Examples of community punishments are traditional probation, community service, and victim restitution. Examples of intermediate punishments are intensive supervision, electronic house arrest, and residential facilities.

In order to comply with the intent of the Structured Sentencing Act, the Division of Community Corrections developed a new case management policy. Offenders on probation, parole, or post-release supervision are supervised based on the court sentence received, conditions imposed, their behavior, and needs. If an offender initially receives an intermediate punishment in court, or if the Parole/Post-Release Supervision Commission sets an intermediate sanction as a special condition when the offender is released from prison, the offender will always be supervised at an intermediate supervision level. The offender may progress or regress through three intermediate supervision levels. An offender who receives a community punishment from the judge will be supervised in one of three community supervision levels, depending on the offender's risk level as determined by the Offender Trait Inventory and the officer's judgment. A community punishment offender who violates probation may subsequently receive an intermediate punishment in court. After completing the intermediate punishment the offender may, by demonstrating compliance, progress through the intermediate supervision levels and return to a community supervision level.

Intermediate supervision officers are required to verify the residence and employment of offenders, meet with offenders at their residence and/or in the field both during the day and in the evenings and on weekends, including curfew checks at the residence. In addition, they contact the offender's family, contact law enforcement/other criminal justice agencies/service agencies involved with the offender, execute criminal record checks, and monitor court indebtedness on a frequent basis. Community supervision officers have similar requirements, but do not see offenders as often and do not perform curfew checks.

Intermediate supervision officers have more work experience than community supervision officers, and they receive specialized training. They are required to conduct the vast majority of offender contacts in the field, away from the relative safety of the office. These officers have smaller caseload goals (60 active cases) than community supervision officers (90 active cases). Officers who specialize in intensive supervision cases have lower caseload goals (25 active cases).

The Division of Community Corrections also administers the Criminal Justice Partnership Program (CJPP). The CJPP is a grant program to local government to operate community corrections programs.

Local advisory boards determine the type of community corrections program to operate (e.g. day reporting centers, satellite substance abuse programs). There are 91 counties involved in the Partnership initiative this fiscal year. These programs provide varying degrees of structure and monitoring to offenders, and a range of rehabilitative services.

Cost of Sanctions

The Department calculates an average cost of sanctions annually. The figures include the direct costs of supervision and indirect administrative costs. The average daily cost of supervising one offender ranges from \$1.75 on regular probation/parole to \$10.06 on intensive probation/parole.

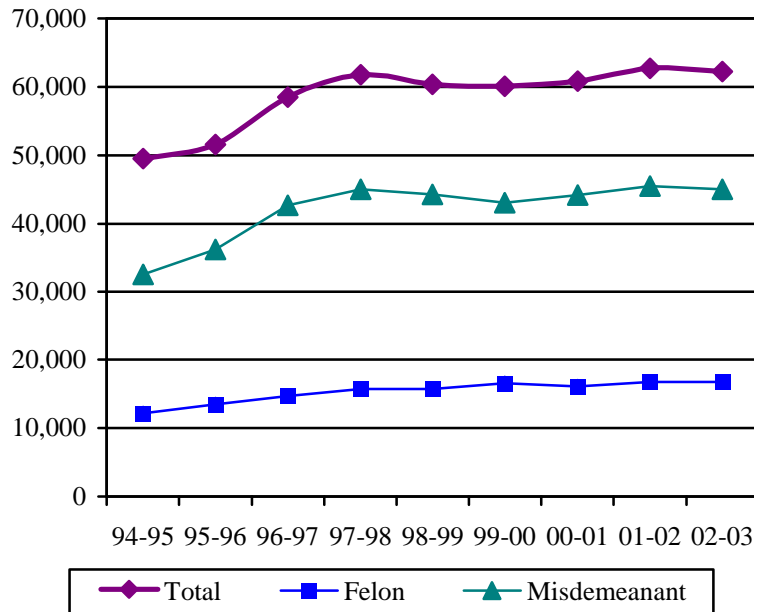
Division of Community Corrections Programs	2002-2003 Daily Cost per Offender
Regular Probation/Parole	\$ 1.83
Electronic House Arrest	\$ 6.65
Intensive Probation/Parole	\$10.06
Criminal Justice Partnership Sentenced Offender Programs	\$ 7.41
Drug Screening (per specimen)	\$ 4.86
Community Work Service Program	\$ 1.29

A. Probation

Probation Entry Trend

During the fiscal year 2002-2003, there were 62,262 new offender entries to probation. The number of new entries to supervision for probation has decreased slightly over the past year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2002-2003	62,262
2001-2002	62,746
2000-2001	60,845
1999-2000	60,114
1998-1999	60,378
1997-1998	61,769
1996-1997	58,460
1995-1996	51,544
1994-1995	49,476

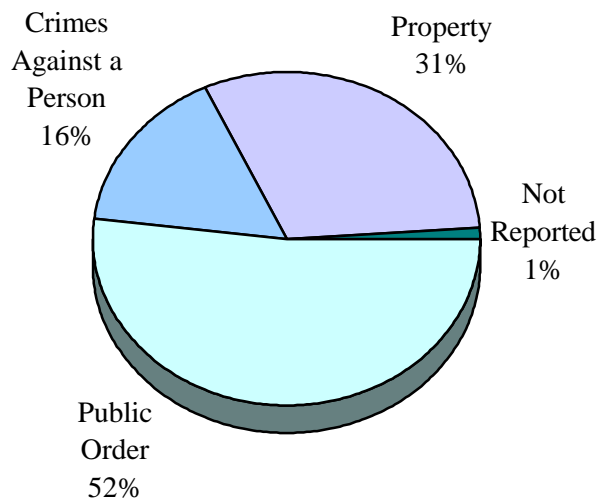


The vast majority (73%) of entries to probation are for misdemeanants. Felons represent 27% of the probation entries for fiscal year 2002-2003. This proportion has remained very consistent over the past nine years.

Crime Type of 2002-2003 Probation Entries

The crimes of offenders entering probation supervision are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property, and crimes against a person. The most frequent crime type for probation entries is public order crimes. This crime type accounted for 52% of all entries during the 2002-2003 fiscal year. The crime type resulting in the most entries to probation is drug offenses with 12,324 offenders. There were 10,093 offenders entering probation convicted of Driving While Impaired and 6,782 of other traffic violations.

Property crimes accounted for 31% of all entries to probation. The most frequent offense in this category is larceny (7,756). Other offenses include fraud (2,959), breaking/entering (2,854), worthless checks (1,525), and forgery (1,308).



There are 10,219 entries to probation for crimes against a person, which is 16% of all probation entries in fiscal year 2002-2003. The majority of these crimes are assaults (8,060). This category also includes sexual offenses (850) and robbery (606).

Probation Population by Sentencing Grids

The Structured Sentencing Act prescribes punishments in the community based on the seriousness of the crime and criminal history. The sentencing table below is for misdemeanors on probation at the end of the 2002-2002 fiscal year.

Misdemeanor Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2003

Crime Class	Prior Record Level				Total
	I	II	III	Undefined or Non-Structured	
A1	2,862	3,999	1,983	25	8,869
1	13,382	14,045	6,532	144	34,103
2	3,634	3,515	1,308	17	8,474
3	1,005	892	388	9	2,294
DWI	-	-	-	21,553	21,553
Other/Undefined	-	-	-	462	462
Total	20,883	22,451	10,211	22,210	75,755

Note: The other category contains offenders that had missing crime information.

Almost half (45%) of the misdemeanor probation population was convicted of Class 1 offenses. The most frequent crime categories in the Class 1 offenses are larceny, non-trafficking drugs, assault, and traffic violations. There were 21,553 probationers sentenced for Driving While Impaired, which comprise 29% of the population at the end of the fiscal year. These offenders are sentenced under separate legislation, the Safe Roads Act of 1983.

The third largest crime class in the misdemeanor grid is Class 2. The primary offenses in this class are worthless checks, assault and other public order offenses. Almost all of the Class A1 offenses (8,869) are assaults. The remaining class, Class 3, consists largely of non-trafficking drugs and larceny convictions.

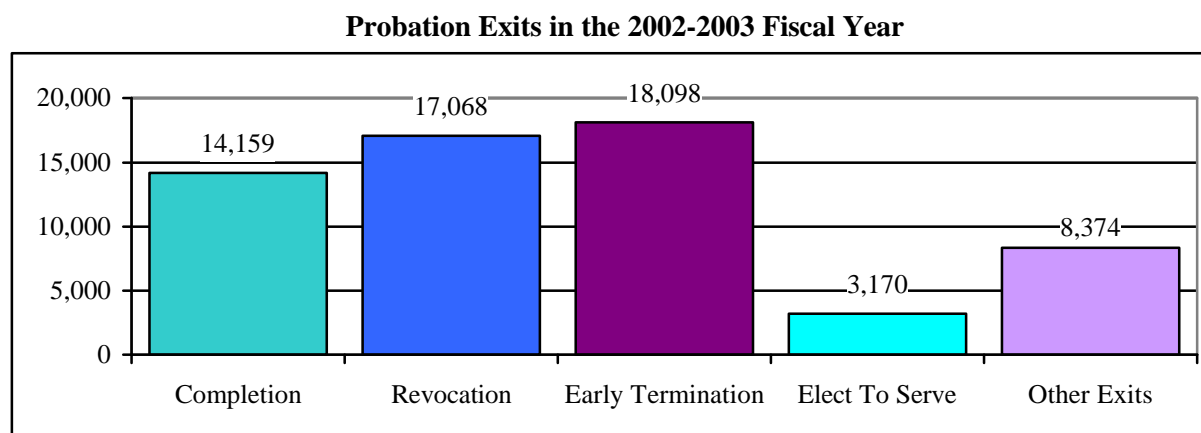
Felony Sentencing Table for the Probation Population on June 30, 2003

Crime Class	Prior Record Level							Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts	Undefined or Non-Structured	
E	886	692	23	5	0	0	31	1,637
F	1,559	993	423	21	2	2	93	3,093
G	1,336	1,381	550	310	2	1	59	3,639
H	6,281	5,267	2,051	949	176	22	889	15,635
I	4,722	4,673	1,651	645	98	77	405	12,271
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,301	2,301
Total	14,784	13,006	4,698	1,930	278	102	3,778	38,576

Note: The other category contains offenders that had missing crime information.

The felony sentencing table on the previous page describes felons in the probation population at the end of the 2002-2003 fiscal year. The felony crime class with the largest number in the probation population is Class H, representing 41% of all felons on probation. The offenses in this crime class include non-trafficking drug offenses, larceny, breaking and entering, and fraud. Another one-third of probationers were convicted of Class I offenses, largely non-trafficking drug offense and forgery. Classes E and F represent the smallest proportion of felons on probation on June 30, 2003. These classes include more serious offenses such as assault and sexual offenses.

Type of Probation Exits



Of the 60,869 probation exits in fiscal year 2002-2003, 23% were completions. In order to exit probation supervision as a completion the offender must serve the entire term sentenced by the court and meet all conditions of probation. Revocation cases represent another 28% of all exits from probation. An offender is revoked due to non-compliance with the conditions of probation which includes committing a new crime. Probation may be revoked for technical violations of probations such as positive drug tests, non-reporting, failing to attend treatment, or for additional criminal convictions. The exits classified as Elect to Serve (5%) are often combined with the revocations because the offender will elect to serve a sentence rather than go through the violation process.

Early Terminations, which accounted for 30% of exits, may be a successful or unsuccessful end of probation supervision. The court may satisfactorily terminate probation for several reasons. These may be cases in which all conditions of probation were met early and the supervision ended. Other possibilities for exits in the termination category are unsuccessful probation cases in which the offender absconded and is not apprehended or received new criminal charges and probation ended due to incarceration.

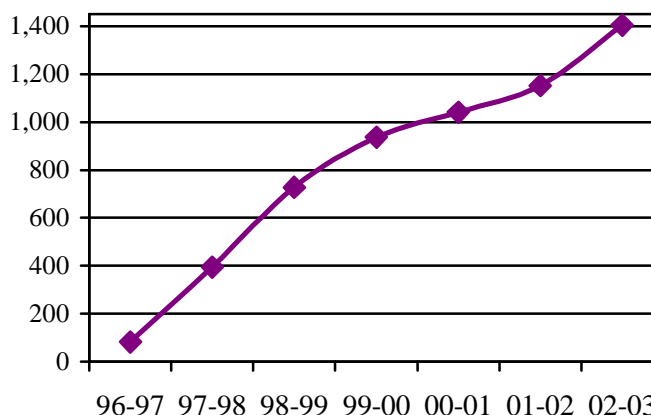
Finally, the “Other Exits” category includes exits due to the offender’s death, a change in the supervision, or the closure of a case sentenced in another state but supervised in North Carolina through an Interstate Compact Agreement.

B. Post-Release Supervision

Post-Release Entry Trend

During the fiscal year 2002-2003, there were 1,403 entries to post-release supervision. The number of post-release supervision entries has increased steadily since the 1996-1997 fiscal year due to the Structured Sentencing Act.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2002-2003	1,403
2001-2002	1,151
2000-2001	1,041
1999-2000	937
1998-1999	727
1997-1998	394
1996-1997	83



Post-release supervision provides oversight during the period of re-entry in the community for serious offenders who have been sentenced and served prison terms. This form of supervision was incorporated into the Structured Sentencing Act for offenders who serve long prison sentences and need control and assistance readjusting to life outside of the correctional institution. All offenders serving a prison sentence for a Class B1 through E felony conviction are supervised for nine months to five years, depending on the offense, after completion of their required prison term.

Post-Release Population by Structured Sentencing Grids

The 1996-1997 fiscal year was the first year after the adoption of Structured Sentencing that cases were assigned to post-release supervision. The Sentencing Grid below reflects the population on post-release supervision at the end of the 2002-2003 fiscal year. The number of offenders in the grid is relatively small due to the long prison sentences for the offenses in these cells.

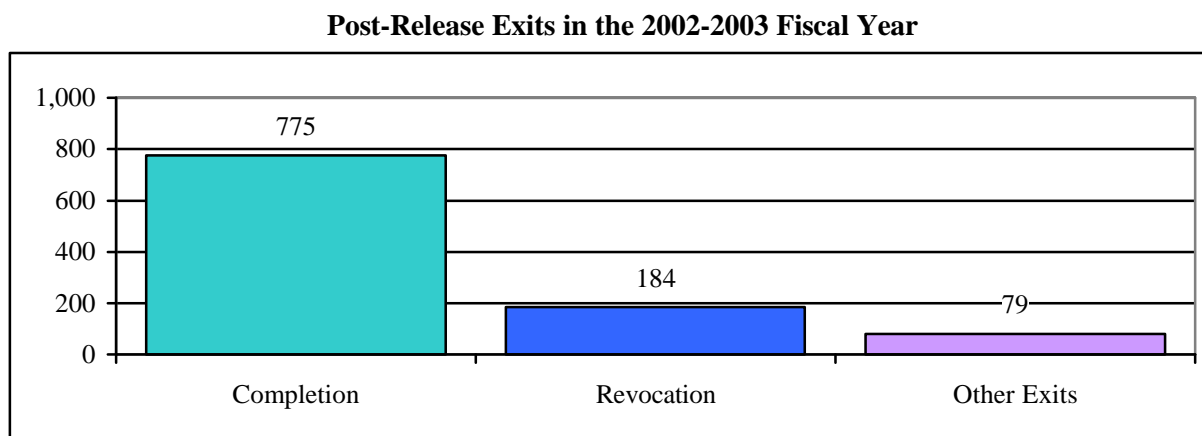
Felony Sentencing Table for the Post-Release Population on June 30, 2003

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts	
B1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B2	6	1	-	-	-	-	7
C	81	68	31	17	1	0	198
D	199	131	37	6	2	0	375
E	192	233	88	58	14	8	593
Total	478	433	156	81	17	8	1,173

This is only the second year offenders convicted of Class B2 offenses have entered post-release. In addition, no Class B1 offenders have been released on post-release as a result of the long sentences for those crimes, they are still in prison. The distribution of the offenders on post-release supervision will not adequately reflect the population convicted of these crimes for many years due to the length of the sentences they serve. The population at the end of this fiscal year reflects a 29% increase over the population on June 30, 2002 of 908.

The majority of offenders on post-release supervision on June 30, 2003 were convicted of Class E offenses. Within Class E the largest portion (67%) of these were assaults. Other examples of crime categories for Class E offenses on post-release supervision are kidnapping/abduction, robbery, sexual assault, and manslaughter. All inmates released to post-release supervision for conviction of sexual offenses are supervised for five years. Among those supervised for Class D offense, 75% had robbery convictions. The other predominant crime categories in Class D were sexual assault and burglary. The largest number of Class C offenders were habitual felons, followed by sexual assaults and assaults.

Type of Post-Release Exits



The majority (75%) of exits the 1,038 from post-release supervision were completions. When the offender completes this period of supervision, the sentence for which the offender was placed on supervision is terminated.

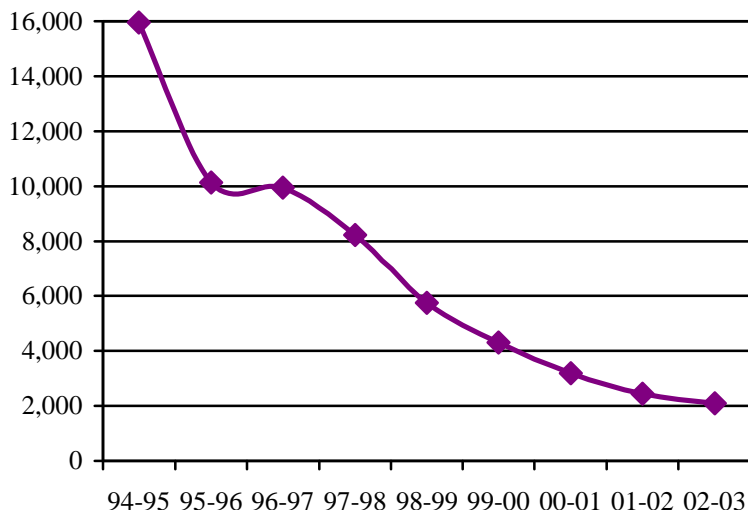
An offender on post-release supervision may be revoked for a technical violation such as positive drug tests, non-reporting, failing to attend treatment, or for additional criminal convictions. There were 184 (18%) offenders revoked from post-release supervision during this period. The Other Exits include termination of supervision and the death of the offender.

C. Parole

Parole Entry Trend

During the fiscal year 2002-2003, there were 2,097 entries to parole supervision. There has been a steady decline in parole entries over the past seven years.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2002-2003	2,097
2001-2001	2,435
2000-2001	3,187
1999-2000	4,298
1998-1999	5,747
1997-1998	8,224
1996-1997	9,956
1995-1996	10,141
1994-1995	15,954



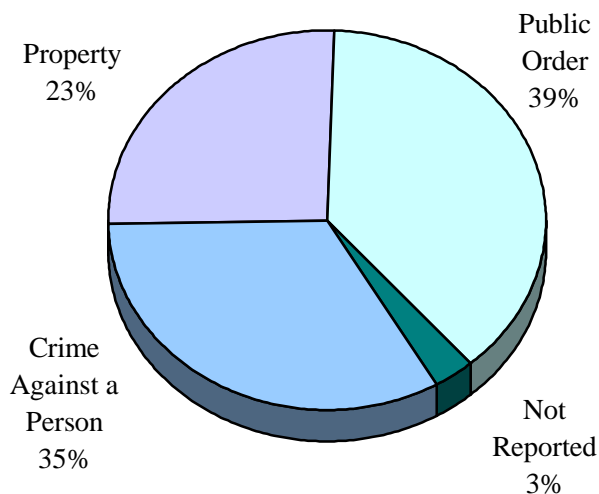
This decline in entries to parole is due to the adoption of Structured Sentencing. The Structured Sentencing Act eliminated parole for offenders sentenced under those laws. The inmates that are eligible for parole were sentenced for convictions under other sentencing laws. Since approximately 20% of the prison population on June 30, 2003 were Non-Structured Sentencing inmates, there will continue to be paroles but the annual decrease is expected to continue.

Crime Type of Parole Population

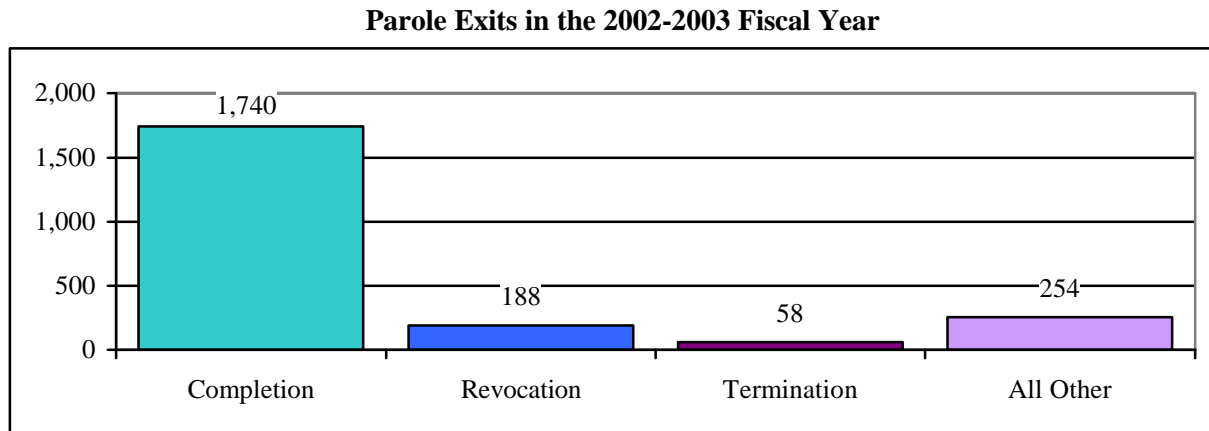
There were 2,066 offenders on parole supervision on June 30, 2003. Thirty-nine percent of this population was convicted of public order crimes the majority of which are drug offenses (346) and driving while impaired (335).

The most frequent property crime categories were larceny (149), burglary (130), breaking and entering (94), and fraud (51).

The offenses in the crime against a person category include robbery (257), assault (91), and second-degree murder (148).



Type of Parole Exits



The majority (78%) of exits from parole supervision were completions. There were 188 exits from parole supervision due to revocation, which represents 8% of exits. An offender on parole supervision may be revoked for the same types of technical violation as probation and post-release cases. The “All Other” category includes cases where there was a change in the type of supervision, closure of a case supervised in North Carolina but sentenced in another state, and offender death.

Intermediate Sanctions for Supervised Offenders

Intermediate sanctions are sanctions that are more severe and restrictive than traditional probation but less severe and restrictive than prison. Intermediate sanctions are also more costly than traditional probation but less costly than incarceration in prison. They provide a way to graduate punishment or control in the community by increasing or decreasing supervision based on the offender's behavior. Confinement in prison or jail always remains an option for noncompliance with the court or Parole/PRS Commission's conditions. The six intermediate sanctions in North Carolina are listed in the table below.

Intermediate Sanction Utilization in the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year

Sanction	Began in Fiscal Year 2002-2003	Population as of June 30, 2003
Intensive Supervision	15,079	9,004
Electronic House Arrest	2,934	918
Day Reporting Centers	1,253	884
Split Sentence/Special Probation	3,367	624
Residential Community Correction Facility	913	433

Intensive Supervision: The Division continued operation of the Intensive Sanction during the year, using a two-officer supervision team concept. Multiple contacts by both officers are used to monitor compliance, enhance control, and address treatment needs. The Judiciary sentenced more offenders to this sanction during the year than all of the other sanctions combined.

Electronic House Arrest: The Division continued its operation of the EHA Sanction during the year, combining officer contact with radio/computer technology to monitor the offender. The computer, radio, and communication technologies provide assistance with control elements of supervision while Division Intermediate officers focus on supervision and treatment components. In this most restrictive community sanction, offenders are allowed to leave their residence only for treatment, employment, or education purposes.

Day Reporting Centers: Criminal Justice Partnership funded centers continued operations across the state, focusing on program/service delivery to offenders. Offenders assigned to this sanction report to the center on a structured and frequent basis, receiving such services as substance abuse treatment, vocational training, GED, and cognitive behavioral interventions. Local government or non-profit agency employees operate the centers, with the Divisions Intermediate Officers supervising the offenders and maintaining a presence within the facilities.

Residential Treatment: Residential treatment facilities, operated outside the scope of the Division, exist to address specific treatment or behavior needs. Offenders ordered to participate in this sanction must spend a specific period of time living within the facility, usually from a 30-day period to as much as a two-year period. Most residential programs are operated by the non-profit sector, although the Department of Correction does operate two residential treatment programs; the IMPACT Boot Camp program and the DART therapeutic community.

Supervised Offender Programs & Special Initiatives

The Division of Community Corrections offers a number of programs for offenders to participate in during their sentence of supervision. These programs assist in supervision and provide a specialized intervention to offenders.

Community Service Work Program:

Established as a grant program and later within the 1983 Safe Roads Act, CSWP was transferred to the Division through legislative action effective January 2002. The focus during the fiscal year was to merge the program into Division operations, both within administration and in field operations. Local Community Service Coordinators were merged into the organizational structure of the Judicial Districts, and three administrative staff initially assisted with various transition issues before learning other areas of DCC/DOC and moving into new roles during the second half of the fiscal year.

A Community Service Transition Committee was established to assist with merger related issues, and after completing initial assignments, the Committee changed focus to work on larger community correction issues such as the Urban Supervision Plan while continuing to revise CSWP procedures and policies. The Committee reviewed General Statutes concerning community service while also reviewing the actual work processes. Focal areas included the court role of the community service staff, the offender work site placement process, monitoring of compliance, noncompliance and violations, development of placement agency standards, and differences in the job in urban and rural areas. The committee also provided several recommendations in policy and procedural areas.

A major accomplishment for the program staff was the successful application for grant funding to automate community service functions. The project focus is to automate intake, work placement, progress monitoring, violation reporting, and caseload management. At the close of the fiscal year, the project team was in the process of reviewing the use of Opus along with a web-based application for placement agency usage. A prototype system was in the development stage, and planning for a survey of work site placement agencies was also in process.

During the fiscal year 130 community service coordinators completed work site placements for 65,753 offenders ordered to perform community service hours, and continued work with another 23,000 offenders that were in the process of completing hours at the start of the fiscal year. Offenders completed over 1.9 million work hours with an estimated value of over \$ 9.9 million to the agencies and local community. In addition, \$ 6.7 million in fees were collected for the states General Fund.

Serious and Violent Offender ReEntry Initiative: Going Home

The Department's Office of Research and Planning received a \$1.3 million dollar federal grant to address the issue of transition and reentry services for offenders returning to the community. During 2002-2003, the state level planning team consisting of members from DOP, DCC, Parole Commission, DACDP, DHHS, Commerce and the Community College system assisted the Research and Planning staff in planning for the grant implementation.

A three-phase process was established using the Offender Management Model (OMM). Phase One is Institution-Based Programs in which DCC staff will participate on a local team meeting with offenders and DOP case managers approximately 12 months prior to release in order to determine what additional DOP program(s) could assist the offender's return to the community. Phase Two is Community-Based Transition Programs when DCC staff will lead the team effort while providing supervision in the community. The team will also consist of representatives from local treatment providers, joblink career centers, educational or vocational training providers, faith-based partners and various other local partners depending on the needs of the offender. The final phase, Phase Three is Community-Based with long-term support programs that focus on community agencies providing a supportive environment for the offender post supervision. This includes continuing to provide mentoring to sustain and support the individual for long term change.

Areas selected include Catawba, Burke, McDowell, Caldwell, Buncombe, Henderson, Durham, Wake, Pitt, Lenoir, Greene, Duplin, and Wayne Counties.

Sex Offender Control:

The Division developed initiative using the containment approach to manage sex offenders in the community continued steady progress during the year. As a result of the Urban Plan, districts 4b, 8b, 19b, and 27a joined the initiative during the year. Districts 5, 10, 12, 14, 18, 21, 22, 26, 28, 17b, 19a, and 25b continued to maintain specialized officers supervising sex offenders according to the program guidelines. According to OPUS statistics, 224 offenders were admitted to the program during the year and 491 were supervised in the initiative. This represented an increase of 19% in admissions and 31% in offenders supervised. At the close of the fiscal year, approximately 2,500 sex offenders were under supervision across the state.

Planning for further expansion and specialized training was placed on hold during the year due to the state budget crisis. However, by the close of the fiscal year approval had been received to proceed with statewide expansion. Program staff then started to work to complete an action plan for expansion and training for the new fiscal year. In addition, the Division's new GPS pilot initiative will provide enhanced supervision for this population.

Domestic Violence Offender Control:

Due to various resource issues, several changes occurred during the year in this area. Several districts moved to a work assignment for officers to handle domestic violence within a blended caseload, while most Urban Plan districts established specialized officers with the special operations unit to handle this offender population. Districts 8b, 10, 12, 14, 18, 21, and 26 maintain several specialized officers. According to OPUS statistics for the year, 1,116 offenders were supervised as domestic abuse cases an increase of 11% from the previous year.

Program staff maintained continuous contact throughout the year with the NC Council of Women/Domestic Violence Commission. As a result, the Commission included DCC Officers in a training grant that they received to conduct domestic violence training for various agencies. Program staff will work with the Commission to plan training for DCC officers during the new fiscal year.

Drug Treatment Courts:

This collaborative initiative between the Division and the Administrative Office of the Courts continued during the year. DCC officers continued to serve as key members of the local DTC core team along with the presiding judge, district attorney, treatment provider, and defense attorney. During the year, 812 offenders were supervised in this initiative, which focuses on a 12-month treatment and supervision plan with frequent drug screenings, and bimonthly court progress reviews. Districts 3b, 5, 9a, 10, 14, 15b, 18, 19b, 21, 26, and 28 participate in this initiative.

Schools Partnership:

The Division continued collaborative relationships with high schools in all districts during the year with officers supervising students attending school in a specialized work assignment handling designated schools. The officers provide enhanced supervision by maintaining direct and continuous contact with teachers, school resource officers, guidance counselors, and administrators. This team approach has as its focus to maintain the offender in the mainstream school environment.

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions:

The Division maintained efforts to deliver cognitive based treatment to offenders. In excess of 140 officers are certified in CBI and deliver cognitive programs such as *Thinking for a Change*. The focus is to move the offender to understand the impact of criminal behavior, accept responsibility for their criminal actions, and change thought processes to those of a pro-social productive citizen.

Transitional Services/JobStart:

The focus of this initiative is a core combination of integrated services that includes job readiness

training, employment assistance, residential assistance, health services, treatment, and educational assistance. Officers in five areas work directly with staff from the Division of Prisons and the Department of Commerce.

Victim Notification:

The Division maintained its initiative to address all statutory mandated victim notifications as well as to assist the victim in a variety of areas. Division Victim Notification Coordinators working within a regional area delivered required and requested information while assisting victims with treatment/advocacy agency referrals and safety planning. Due to various resource issues, program staff was actively working at the close of the fiscal year to develop a reorganized structure for this initiative.

PROBATION POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Each year the Department of Correction's Office of Research and Planning projects the total number of offenders who will be under probation, post-release and parole supervision. The statistical model projects the supervision population based on aggregate data trends. The primary factors that influence the population projections are the projected number of entries to supervision and the estimated average length of stay for various supervision levels. The population projection integrates Structured Sentencing probation entry projections for the next five years provided by the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission. Length of stay and entries to probation for Driving While Impaired, post-release supervision and parole are derived by Research and Planning staff based on historical trends

The table below contains the projections of the supervision population that excludes absconders from the projected population. An absconder is an offender on probation that is actively avoiding supervision by making his/her whereabouts unknown to the supervising officer. The Division of Community Corrections currently assigns the responsibility for capturing absconders to surveillance officers. Once the absconder is captured, he/she returns to active supervision by the probation/parole officer.

Total Supervision Projections (Absconders Excluded) for June 30th of Each Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Total Supervised Projected Population	Population Projection by Type of Supervision	Required Officer Resources	Current Officer Resources
2003-2004	101,218	8,158 Intensive	326	350
		34,841 Intermediate	581	539
		58,219 Community	647	639
2004-2005	102,174	8,276 Intensive	331	350
		35,189 Intermediate	586	539
		58,710 Community	652	639
2005-2006	103,166	8,395 Intensive	336	350
		35,555 Intermediate	593	539
		59,217 Community	658	639
2006-2007	104,190	8,517 Intensive	341	350
		35,938 Intermediate	599	539
		59,734 Community	664	639
2007-2008	105,241	8,641 Intensive	346	350
		36,335 Intermediate	606	539
		60,265 Community	670	639

Supervision caseload goals are legislatively mandated at 25 cases for Intensive Supervision Officers, 60 for Intermediate Supervision Officers, and 90 for Community Supervision Officers and are used to estimate officer resources required to supervise projected populations.

Current officer resources will not be adequate to supervise the increased population from the first year projected. The greatest need for officer resources to meet the legislatively mandated supervision caseload goals is at the Intermediate Supervision level. Community Supervision and Intensive Supervision are more closely aligned with the needs of the growing supervised population, but are still below the required number.

D. Criminal Justice Partnership Program

The Criminal Justice Partnership Act of 1994 expands sentencing options by adding community-based sanctions for offenders receiving non-prison sentences. The Act created the Criminal Justice Partnership Program (CJPP), which provides state funds to help counties create sentenced offender and pretrial release programs. A local advisory board is responsible for developing, implementing, operating, monitoring, and evaluating a local community corrections plan.

The State-County Criminal Justice Partnership Act established a grant program for counties that is administered by the Department of Correction. The legislative goals of the Partnership Act include the following:

- ? To reduce recidivism
- ? To reduce probation violations
- ? To reduce drug and alcohol dependence, and
- ? To reduce the cost of incarceration to the State and to counties.

There are two categories of CJPP local programs, Sentenced Offender (SOP) and Pretrial Release (PTR) programs. Examples of Sentenced Offender programs include day reporting centers, satellite substance abuse and resource service centers. As of June 30, 2003, 91 of the 100 counties in North Carolina are participating in the Partnership operating 81 programs. These programs include 21 Day Reporting Centers, 43 Satellite Substance Abuse Centers, 17 Resource Centers, and 26 Pretrial Release Programs.

Although the counties have wide latitude on program design, all of the sentenced offender programs provide some combination of substance abuse treatment, education and employment programs. Day reporting centers are an intermediate sanction for probationers with a combination of control and treatment. Offenders must report daily as required and participate in assigned services at the center. These services include substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral intervention, job skills/employability training, educational courses and other life skills classes. Probation officers are in close contact with center staff to assure offenders comply with assigned activities. There are also curfews imposed to increase the control of the offender in the community.

Resource centers emphasize compliance with the conditions of probation and coordinate participation in a variety of intervention services some on-site and others off-site. Program activities include case management services, substance abuse treatment, life skills education, cognitive behavioral classes, educational assistance, and employment assistance. Although the primary focus of satellite substance abuse centers is to provide a range of treatment services, referrals are made to other community resources when assessments indicate additional needs.

The CJPP cost per offender per day for the 2002-2003 fiscal year for the Sentenced Offender program was \$7.41, and for Pretrial Release Offenders was \$2.82. Cost is calculated by dividing total grants to local CJPP programs by an estimated average daily population in CJPP programs. Any administrative cost for state CJPP, DCC and DOC staff are then added.

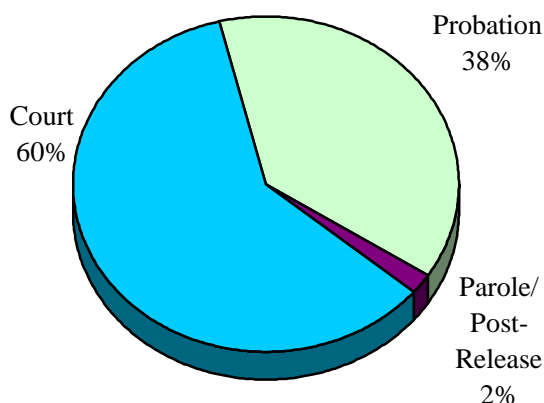
CJPP local programs store data in and report data from a computer system called the CJPP Information Management System (IMS). The data in this document represent only what CJPP IMS users entered in the system, so the figures may not be representative of all program activities. Most of the data was extracted from the IMS system as of December 19, 2003. Data for participants in the Sentenced Offender programs is also obtained from the Department of Correction's Offender Population Unified System (OPUS).

2002-2003 Admissions to Criminal Justice Partnership Programs

During the 2002-2003 fiscal year, there were 3,557 admissions to CJPP Sentenced Offender programs. This is a slight decrease from the 2001-2002 admissions of 4,079.

Of the offenders admitted to local CJP programs during FY 2002-2003, the state courts referred 60%. More than one third (38%) of admissions were referred by probation officers and just over 2% of admissions were referred by the Parole Commission.

Referral Sources for CJPP Admissions



CJPP Admissions by Sentencing Grids

Misdemeanor Sentencing Table for Admissions to Criminal Justice Partnership Programs for the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year

Crime Class	Prior Record Level				Total
	I	II	III	Non-Structured	
A1	46	84	67	1	198
1	215	341	202	5	763
2	42	85	33	0	160
3	18	34	13	0	65
Other/Undefined	96	39	12	15	162
Total	417	583	327	21	1,348

Of the offenders admitted to the sentenced offender component of CJPP, 38% were misdemeanants. More than half (57%) of all misdemeanants were convicted of Class 1 crimes. Crimes in Class 1 include non-trafficking drug offenses, larceny, assault, and breaking and entering. The next largest misdemeanor crime class contributor to CJPP admissions was Class A1. The majority of offenders convicted of crimes in Class A1 are convicted of assault.

The majority (62%) of all Criminal Justice Partnership Program admissions for the 2002-2003 fiscal year were felony offenders. Seventy-one percent of the felony offenders admitted were convicted for Class H or I offenses. The most frequent Class H offenses are non-trafficking drug offenses, larceny, and breaking and entering. Class I offenses include non-trafficking drug offenses and forgery. There were 314 admissions for Class G offenses that include non-trafficking drug offenses, robbery, and other property crimes.

**Felony Sentencing Table for Admissions to Criminal Justice Partnership
Programs for the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year**

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Non-Structured	Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts		
E	42	44	7	5	3	0	0	101
F	50	55	30	1	0	1	0	137
G	91	145	54	24	0	0	0	314
H	244	395	164	63	16	2	0	884
I	142	304	164	58	11	3	0	682
Other	41	18	10	5	0	0	17	91
Total	610	961	429	156	30	6	17	2,209

CJPP Offender Services

CJPP local programs provide or coordinate a wide array of treatment, education and employment services to sentenced offenders. Many of these services are listed in the table below.

CJPP Service Description	Number of Offenders Served	Total Services Received
01 - Counseling/Therapy Services	1,236	7,360
02 - Anger Management Classes	273	2,300
03 - Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Classes	607	7,010
04 - TASC Services	180	390
05 - Drug Education Classes	506	4,370
06 - Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	1,744	26,701
07 - Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	1,432	29,902
08 - AA/NA Support Groups	499	8,650
09 - Drug Treatment Aftercare	142	929
10 - Adult Basic Education Classes	117	3397
11 - GED/High School/College Classes	666	15,780
12 - Life Skills Training	681	5,972
13 - Vocational Training/Rehabilitation	91	1,389
14 - Employment/Job Seeking Skills	473	2,881
15 - Job Placement Services	76	208
16 - Work Program	116	1,688
17 - Other Services (see examples below)	445	6,389

** Offenders may receive multiple services; these numbers are not mutually exclusive.*

In the 2002-2003 fiscal year, 2,994 offenders participated in various services in CJPP Sentenced Offender programs. The most-used services during this period were regular and intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment (3,176 offenders), counseling or therapy services (1,236 offenders), life skills training

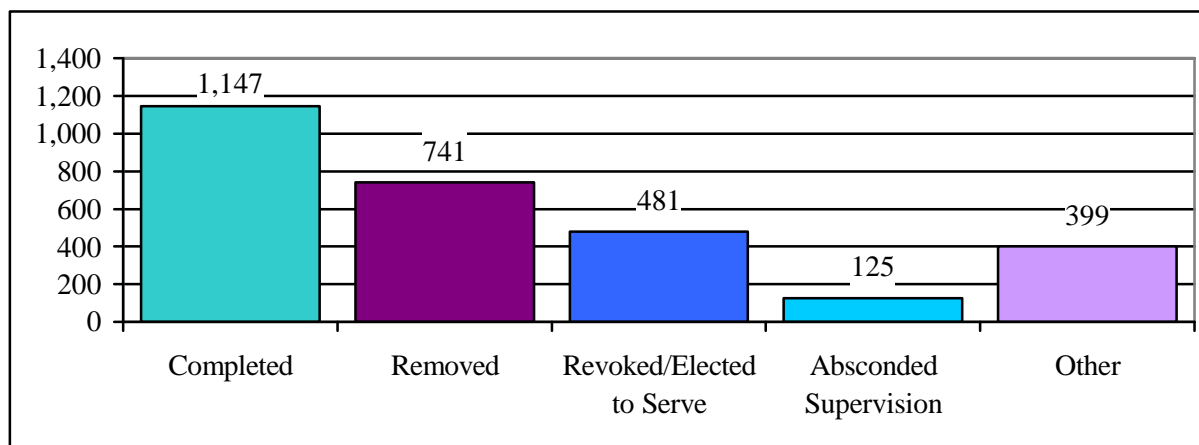
(681 offenders), general equivalency diploma (GED) classes (666 offenders), Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Classes (607 offenders).

The “Other Services” category contains a wide variety of services provided to offenders. These include parenting classes, domestic violence services, educational counseling, sex offender services, residential substance abuse treatment, halfway house stays, and health education programs.

2002-2003 Exits from Criminal Justice Partnership Programs

During fiscal year 2002-2003, there were 2,893 exits from CJPP Sentenced Offender programs. Of those exits, 88% had services recorded during their enrollment in the programs. Over half (54%) of the offenders that exited the Partnership programs obtained or maintained employment while in the program.

There were 1,147 (39.7%) successful completions of the CJPP program for the 2002-2003 fiscal year. This rate is a decrease over the successful completion rate reported for fiscal year 2001-2002 when 1,798 (41.5%) successfully completed programs, and a slightly higher rate than fiscal year 2000-2001 with 1,517 (37%) successful completions.



The second most frequent type of exit from Partnership programs is removal for inadequate performance (26%). This is an unsuccessful exit and occurs when an offender is not adequately participating in programs. The offenders that have their probation revoked or elect to serve their active prison sentence represent 17% of the CJPP exits and absconders from supervision contribute another 4.3%. The “Other” category includes offenders that transferred from the program, never reported to the program, were inappropriate for the program, or were released for medical reasons (14%).

For the 2,893 reported offender exits from CJPP between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2003, the overall average length of service was 5.4 months, the same as the previous fiscal year. Among the exits 1,147 were by completion. The average length of service for completions was 7.2 months, slightly higher than the 6.8 months reported for the 2001-2002 fiscal year. Finally the 1,746 exits for any reason other than completion, the average length of service was 4.3 months, a very slight decrease from the reported FY 2001-2002 average (4.4).

North Carolina Department of Correction 2002-2003 Annual Statistical Report
Demographics of Community Corrections Supervision Admissions
July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	2,525	2,415	377	678	681	80	6,756
19 - 21	3,111	2,997	624	854	767	63	8,416
22 - 25	3,372	3,870	1,090	999	1,099	102	10,532
26 - 30	3,096	3,521	1,023	1,064	1,074	109	9,887
31 - 35	2,842	3,177	651	1,132	992	95	8,889
36 - 40	2,651	2,850	409	1,084	883	67	7,944
41 - 45	2,159	2,425	248	775	630	41	6,278
46 - 50	1,255	1,489	117	383	349	24	3,617
51 - 55	670	783	50	176	152	8	1,839
56 - 60	352	332	24	72	50	2	832
61 - 65	169	160	9	36	15	0	389
66 - 70	71	70	4	13	9	1	168
71+	57	45	4	7	2	0	115
Total	22,330	24,134	4,630	6,703	7,273	592	65,662

Demographics of Community Corrections Supervision Population
on June 30, 2003

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	2,129	2,148	320	527	597	63	5,784
19 - 21	4,823	4,637	905	1,196	1,186	100	12,847
22 - 25	6,450	7,101	2,030	1,721	2,040	173	19,515
26 - 30	5,955	7,183	2,391	1,954	2,262	194	19,939
31 - 35	5,473	6,028	1,468	2,034	2,015	165	17,183
36 - 40	5,216	5,272	902	2,084	1,810	153	15,437
41 - 45	4,407	4,632	543	1,638	1,399	100	12,719
46 - 50	2,682	3,055	285	874	755	43	7,694
51 - 55	1,411	1,604	123	356	380	16	3,890
56 - 60	791	709	54	176	120	11	1,861
61 - 65	369	294	20	68	38	1	790
66 - 70	163	155	10	22	20	2	372
71+	131	90	9	15	8	1	254
Total	40,000	42,908	9,060	12,665	12,630	1,022	118,285

**Demographics of CJPP Sentenced Offender Admissions
July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
10 to 19 yrs	217	243	22	38	27	3	550
20 to 29 yrs	519	769	35	143	119	6	1,591
30 to 39 yrs	263	304	17	125	86	9	804
40 to 49 yrs	148	223	8	67	62	2	510
50 to 59 yrs	29	37	3	8	8	0	85
60 to 69 yrs	5	11	0	0	1	0	17
Total	1,181	1,587	85	381	303	20	3,557

Note: Additional information on DCC supervised offenders can be obtained from the Office of Research and Planning web page at <http://www.doc.state.nc.us/rap/rapweb/web>.

III. Division Of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs

The mission of the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs is to plan, administer and coordinate chemical dependency treatment, recovery, and continuing care programs and services in the Department of Correction. The Division administers four offender treatment programs.

The prison-based Drug and Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART) program offers a continuum of treatment, recovery, and aftercare services to offenders throughout their period of incarceration. The DART services continuum begins during diagnostic processing when inmates are screened to determine if they need substance abuse treatment. If treatment is indicated, inmates are referred to either the DART 35-90 day program, or the DART 24-hour program.

The DART 35-90 day program is a facilitated 12-Step program, based on the Minnesota Model. It is available in 18 Intensive Residential Treatment centers located in prisons across the state. Following the 35-90 day stay, the inmate returns to the regular population and participates in a formal 8-10 week aftercare program. The DART 24-hour program lasts 24 hours over a three or four day period. This program is an educational orientation program designed to engage offenders in the recovery process. It is located in designated minimum security prisons across the state and at Western Youth Institution.

After completion of either of the DART programs, inmates may participate in DART Aftercare, Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) or Narcotics Anonymous (NA), self-help groups that assist in the recovery process. When inmates who completed DART 35-90 and participated regularly in aftercare groups are within six weeks of release they are referred to a special community transition program known as the Winners' Circle. The DART program involves inmates who successfully completed the program as ancillary staff, peer counselors, role models, or treatment facilitators. In addition, DART involves community volunteers to the greatest extent possible.

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs are federally funded programs designed specifically to treat addicted offenders incarcerated in the North Carolina prison system. The program is an intensive residential treatment program (based on the Hazelden model) and it accommodates the inmate's educational needs. The original programs, referred to as State Alliance for Recovery and General Education (SARGE), treat youthful offenders who are within six to twelve months of release and develop aftercare plans for return to the community.

During the 2002-2003 fiscal year, the Department of Correction contracted with two private facilities to provide residential treatment to inmates nearing their release from prison. These facilities operate as minimum security prisons. These programs are Evergreen Rehabilitation Center in St. Paul and Mary Frances Center in Tarboro. These contractual facilities use a variety of treatment modalities, blending 12-step concepts with other clinical approaches. They also coordinate other rehabilitative programs such as work release, community service projects, and vocational training. The contractual facilities can serve up to 175 inmates; 100 of the beds are for women and 75 are for men. Inmates are not released directly from these facilities; they return to a regular prison unit for discharge.

The Division offers a specialized program, DART-Cherry, for probationers or parolees convicted of driving while impaired (DWI) or other drug offenses. It is located on the grounds of Cherry Hospital in Goldsboro. Participation in this program may be ordered by a judge as a condition of probation or by the Parole/Post-Release Commission as a condition of parole. DWI DART-Cherry has two components, a 28-day residential 12-step program for 100 probationers and parolees, and a 90-day modified therapeutic-community program for 200 probationers. Upon completion of the program, offenders return to the community under the supervision of their probation/parole officer.

Identifying Inmates for Participation in DART

Diagnostic centers in the prison facilities listed in the table below complete the intake process for prison admissions. Trained staff conduct interviews and perform screenings of inmates. They use the Short Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (SMAST) and the Chemical Dependency Screening Test (CDST) to identify inmates with a substance abuse addiction. Inmates with a score of 3 or more on either instrument are considered to have a problem with alcohol or drugs. Once a problem has been identified by these screening instruments, diagnostic personnel gather additional information and a referral is made for treatment in one of the DART programs. In some cases inmates are ordered by a judge to receive substance abuse treatment.

2002-2003 Screenings and Referrals to DART by Facility of Admission

NC Division of Prisons Facility	2002-2003 Prison Admissions	Number Screened	Identified with Alcohol/Drug Problem	Referred to DART
Central Prison	651	628	256	15
Craven Correctional Institution	5,264	5,245	2,732	1,830
Fountain Correctional Center for Women	893	888	764	69
NC Correctional Institution for Women	1,629	1,619	1,219	248
Neuse Correctional Institution	6,186	5,997	4,043	905
Piedmont Correctional Institution	4,140	4,119	2,584	1,456
Polk Youth Institution	2,128	2,118	730	701
Rowan Correctional Center	102	94	84	23
Western Youth Institution	1,263	1,250	810	558
Totals	22,256	21,958	13,222	5,805

The majority (98%) of inmates admitted are screened for alcohol and drug addictions. Of all inmates screened, 60% are identified as having a problem with alcohol or chemical dependency. Approximately one-fourth (26%) of all admissions were referred to DACDP for alcohol and drug treatment services. Of those identified as having an alcohol or drug addiction problem, 44% received a referral to DART for treatment.

A. Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment Intensive Residential Treatment (DART IRT)

Inmates determined to need treatment are referred to in-prison DART Intensive Residential Treatment. The in-prison DART IRT programs are facilitated self-help programs focused on the 12 steps of Alcoholics Anonymous. The program schedule includes lectures, films, meditation and group meetings. DART Aftercare consists of 8 to 12 weekly sessions provided to offenders who complete DART IRT. DART IRT programs are provided at the beginning of an inmate's sentence and introduce inmates to a lifelong plan of addiction recovery.

2002-2003 Enrollment in DART Intensive Residential Treatment

Facility	Inmates Enrolled in FY 2002-2003	Daily Average Enrollment	Days With Inmates Enrolled
Black Mountain Women *	106	13	365
Brown Creek*	167	62	62
Caswell*	31	28	29
Craggy	388	40	365
Duplin	162	41	365
Foothills*	16	22	32
Fountain	177	40	365
Haywood	320	30	365
Lumberton	236	39	365
Marion*	6	12	29
NCCI Women	374	56	365
Pasquotank*	16	14	32
Pender	570	83	365
Piedmont	470	76	365
Polk Youth*	24	22	30
Tyrrell Work Farm	684	49	365
Wayne	1,150	97	365
Western Youth	405	34	365
Total	5,125	664	

Note: The programs followed by an asterisk closed during the 2002-2003 fiscal year.

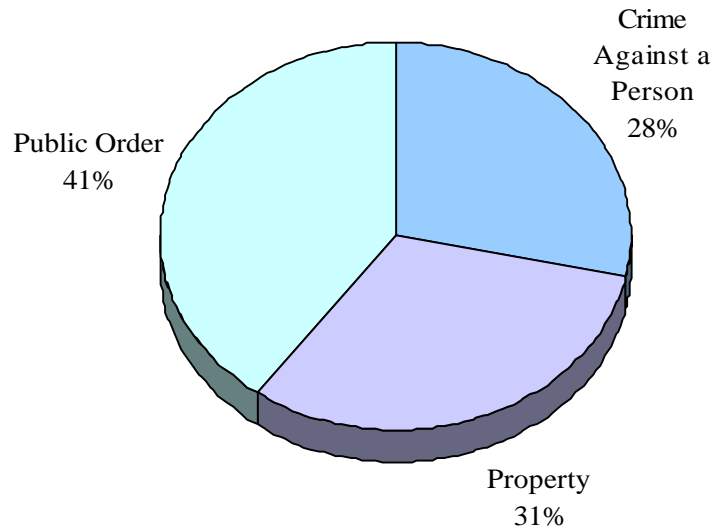
The table lists each facility that had a DART IRT program during the 2002-2003 fiscal year, with the asterisk indicating programs that were only open a portion of the year. A total of 5,125 inmates were enrolled in these programs during the year, which includes the therapeutic community at the Fountain Correctional Center for Women. The average enrollment is computed by dividing each facility's daily enrollment by the number of days the program was operational at the facility. On average, 664 inmates were enrolled in DART IRT programs on any given day in the 2002-2003 fiscal year. The decrease from 2001-2002, when the average daily enrollment was 845, is largely due to several programs closing.

Crime Type of 2002-2003 Entries to DART Intensive Residential Treatment

The crimes of offenders entering DART IRT in the 2002-2003 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property and crimes against a person. The most frequent crime type for DART IRT entries is public order crimes. This crime type accounted for 41% of all entries during the fiscal year. The crime category resulting in the most entries for public order crimes is drug offenses (1,231). There were also 170 offenders entering DART IRT convicted of driving while impaired.

Property crimes accounted for 31% of all entries to DART IRT. The most frequent offense in this category is breaking and entering. Other offenses include larceny, fraud, burglary, and forgery.

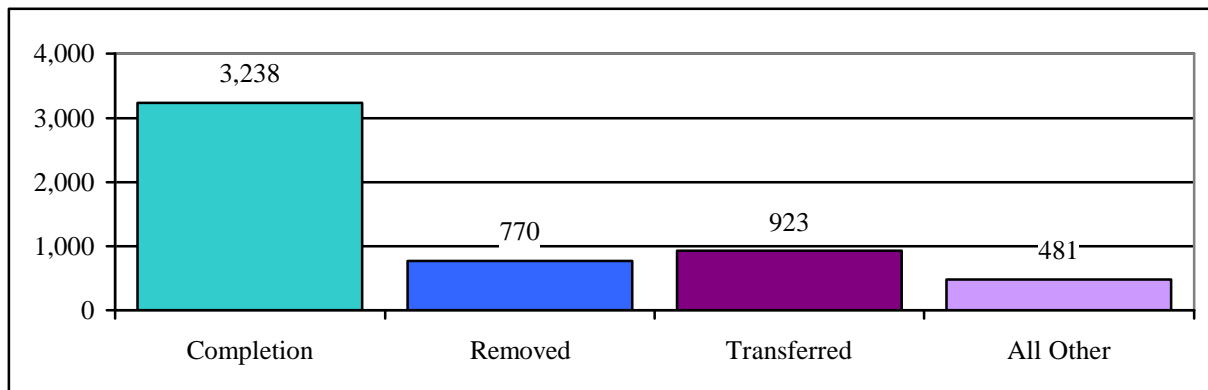
Twenty-eight percent of entries to DART IRT in fiscal year 2002-2003 are for crimes against a person. The majority of these inmates are convicted of robbery. This category also includes assaults, sexual offenses and kidnapping.



2002-2003 Exits from DART Intensive Residential Treatment

There are several different types of exits from the DART IRT program. An exit is considered a completion when an inmate satisfactorily participates in all required components of the treatment program. At that time they return to their unit and the aftercare portion of the recovery process begins. In the 2002-2003 fiscal year, there were 3,238 completions of DART IRT. This represents the majority (60%) of all exits from the program.

DART Intensive Residential Treatment Exits in the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year



The Removed category includes those that ended participation in the program due to disciplinary action, dropped or removed. The Transferred category includes those released from prison, transferred to another facility or out to court. It is possible that an inmate was participating satisfactorily in the program but was removed for disciplinary problems outside of the program or was released from prison. The largest contributor to the remaining 481 "Other" exits from DART IRT were those that were inappropriate for treatment, and also include exits that were not defined any further and any that exited for medical reasons.

B. Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment 24 (DART 24)

Inmates with misdemeanor convictions have relatively short stays in prison, making it difficult to complete long-term in-prison treatment. The Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs developed DART 24 for these inmates. DART 24 is an educational program to introduce the recovery program to inmates. It consists of six or eight sessions over several days, for a total of 24 hours of contact time.

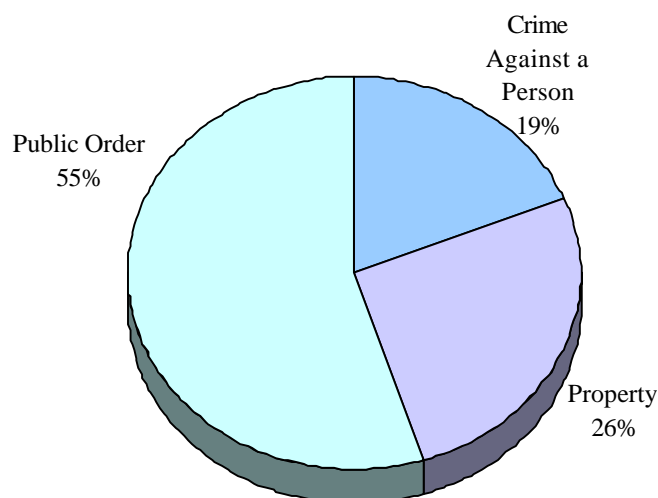
2002-2003 Enrollment in DART-24

Facility	Annual Number of Inmates Enrolled
Albemarle Correctional Institution	19
Anson Correctional Center	100
Cabarrus Correctional Center	73
Craven Correctional Institution	9
Dan River Prison Work Farm	25
Davidson Correctional Center	103
Fountain Correctional Center for Women	216
McCain Hospital	37
Neuse Correctional Institution	418
North Piedmont Correctional Center for Women	117
Raleigh Correctional Center for Women	109
Rowan Correctional Center	80
Total	1,306

Crime Type of Entries to DART-24

The crimes of offenders entering Dart-24 in the 2002-2003 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property and crimes against a person. The most frequent crime type for DART-24 entries is public order crimes. This accounted for 55% of all entries during the fiscal year. Forty-four percent of entries in the public order category were driving while impaired convictions with 316. There were also 275 offenders entering DART-24 who were convicted of drug offenses.

Property crimes accounted for 26% of all entries to DART-24. The most frequent offenses in this category are larceny (120), breaking and entering (87), fraud (70), and forgery (38).



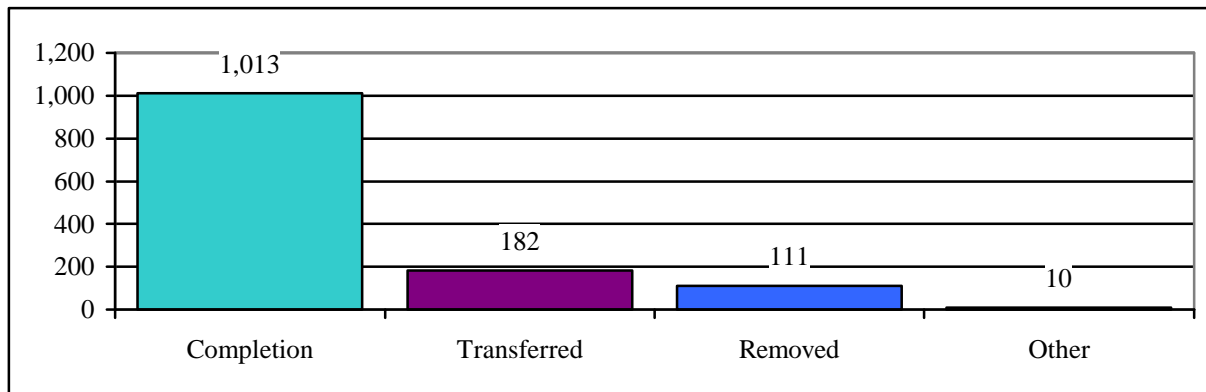
The final crime category contains crimes against a person. There are 244 entries to DART-24 for this category, which is 19% of all DART-24 entries in fiscal year 2002-2003. The majority of these are convictions for assault (157) but it also includes robbery (50) and sexual offenses (16).

2002-2003 Exits from DART-24

There are three exit types from DART 24, which are completion, removal/transferred, and other. There were a total of 1,316 exits from DART-24 programs in the 2002-2003 fiscal year. The majority (77%) of all exits from the program were completions. An inmate is considered to complete the DART-24 program by satisfactorily participating in the activities assigned for the duration of the program.

Fourteen percent of exits from DART-24 during the 2002-2003 fiscal year were due to an inmate being transferred to a different unit, released, or going out to court. There were 111 in the Removed category, which also includes 4 inmates removed due to disciplinary reasons. The remaining 10 exits in the “Other” category were attributed to being inappropriate for treatment or were not defined any further.

DART-24 Exits in 2002-2003 Fiscal Year



C. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant Programs (RSAT) provide federal funding through the Department of Justice Corrections Programs Office to each state to deliver chemical dependency treatment services to incarcerated offenders. There are several criteria that RSAT programs must meet to receive funding. Programs must last six to twelve months and all enrolled offenders must be housed separately from the general prison population. Treatment services will focus on the substance abuse problems of the offender and the cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational and other skills needed to resolve the substance abuse and related problems. Offenders are released from prison when they complete the RSAT program and are referred to continuing care services (aftercare) after their release from prison. This prevents offenders from returning to the general prison population. Finally, all offenders receive drug testing throughout their enrollment in the RSAT program and during the post-release aftercare period.

RSAT began within the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs in 1997 with the implementation of the State Alliance for Recovery and General Education of Chemically Dependent Youthful Offenders Program (SARGE). The SARGE program is based on a substance abuse treatment curriculum designed for offenders ranging in age from 18 to 22 years. It includes cognitive behavioral interventions and units on changing criminal thinking and violent behavior.

There were a number of changes in RSAT-SARGE programs during this fiscal year. Most of the program changes were due to changes in the mission of prison facilities. Due to the decrease in the youth male population, Morrison Youth Institution was converted to an adult institution. Sandhills Youth Institution closed and the youth male population moved to the former IMPACT-East site and began operating as Morrison Minimum SARGE. In August 2002, a 32-bed RSAT-funded SARGE treatment program opened at Western Youth Institution. This minimum-custody program serves 16 to 21 year old male inmates.

In addition to SARGE programs, the Division has a therapeutic community program for women. This program known as the Last Alternative Therapeutic Community (LATCH) program, is at the North Carolina Correctional Institution for Women. The program treats 34 women in the first phase and 22 in the second step-down phase at Raleigh Correctional prior to community release. In this phase inmates can be transferred to a less intensive setting that provides work release, relapse prevention training and community/family reintegration.

2002-2003 Enrollment in RSAT Programs

Facility	Annual Inmates Enrolled	Daily Average Enrollment
Morrison Youth Institution	80	36
Sandhills Youth Center	87	42
NC Correctional Institution for Women	106	29
Raleigh Correctional Center for Women	29	11
Western Youth Institution	79	25
Total	381	137

During the 2002-2003 fiscal year, there were 381 inmates enrolled in RSAT programs. There are two prison facilities in the state that have SARGE programs: Morrison and Sandhills. Between these two facilities, approximately 78 inmates were enrolled in the program on any given day during the past fiscal year. The other three facilities enrolled approximately 65 inmates in the therapeutic community programs on a daily basis.

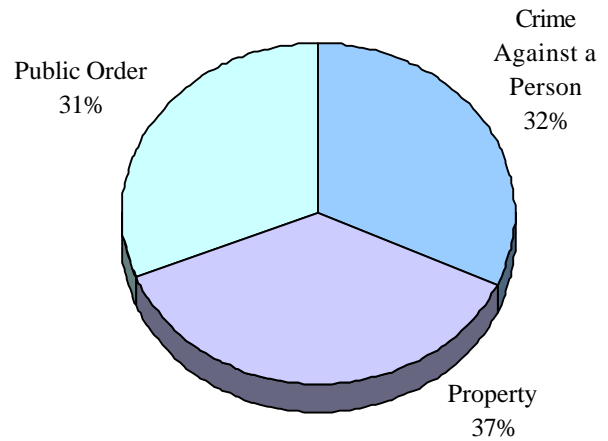
Crime Type of Entries to RSAT Programs

The crimes of offenders entering RSAT programs (except Sandhills) in the 2002-2003 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property and crimes against a person. The most frequent crime type (37%) for inmates entering these programs was for property crimes. Of the 381 entries to RSAT programs 141 of the offenders had convictions in this category in fiscal year 2002-2003. These are convictions for breaking and entering (66), larceny (27), and fraud (24).

Crimes against a person represented 32% of RSAT entries. These include robbery (72), assault (21), and sexual assault or other sexual offenses (14).

The final crime category is for public order crimes.

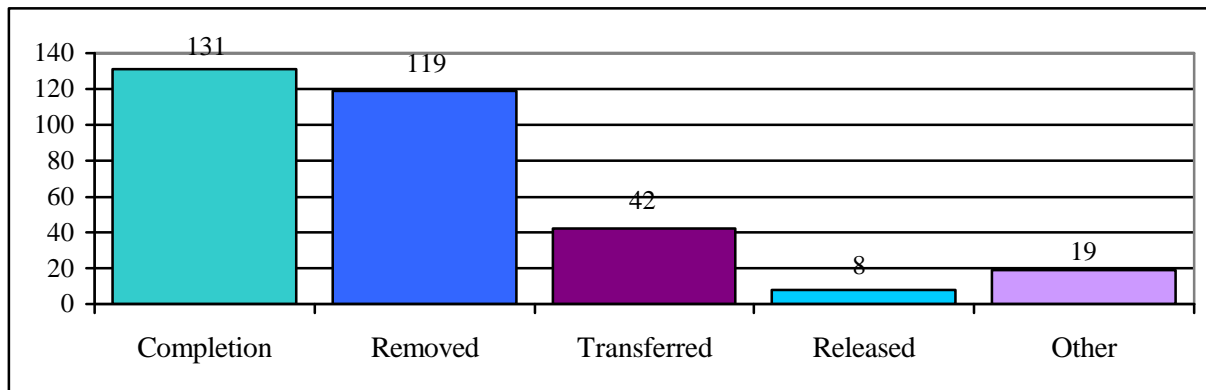
The majority of entries in the public order category were drug offense convictions, which account for 82 of a total of the 117 public order crime entries. There were also 9 program entries for offenders convicted of habitual felon and 6 for driving while impaired.



2002-2003 Exits from RSAT

Offenders are enrolled in the RSAT programs for six to twelve months and may leave and return due to such reasons as disciplinary action, court appearances, and medical treatment. Because each temporary departure is considered an exit in OPUS (Offender Population Unified System), one offender may have several exits and may move between programs. For this reason, only an offender's final exit is counted for this report. Based on these criteria, 319 inmates exited RSAT in the 2002-2003 fiscal year.

RSAT Exits in the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year



There are five types of exits for RSAT programs; completion, release from prison, removed from the program, transferred to another facility, and other. An exit due to completion is defined as a successful completion of the treatment program. The completion category based on this definition accounts for 41% of the exits. By design, RSAT programs are scheduled for inmates when they are approaching their prison release dates. An exit from the program due to an inmate's release from prison may also be considered a successful exit from the treatment program. There were 8 inmates (3%) that exited RSAT due to their release from prison.

An additional 37% of the exits are due to the inmate being removed from the RSAT program. This removal may be for disciplinary reasons or lack of satisfactory participation. There were 13% of inmates that exited the programs due to a transfer and 6% for other reasons, including medical reasons and that the treatment was inappropriate for the inmate.

D. Continuing Care, Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA)

DART Continuing Care consists of three parts – aftercare, recovery group and Winner’s Circle programs. DART Aftercare consists of 8 to 12 weekly sessions provided to inmates in the early stages of recovery upon completion of a treatment program. Recovery groups have access to in-prison Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) are self-help recovery groups based on the 12-step model of recovery. Offenders who participate regularly in AA or NA and who are within six months of release from prison are referred to the Winner’s Circle. Winner’s Circle is a 12-session program to prepare recovering inmates for release from prison. Part of its purpose is to make the offender’s transition back into the community easier.

2002-2003 Enrollment in Continuing Care

DART Region	DART Aftercare		AA		NA	
	Annual Entries	Daily Average	Annual Entries	Daily Average	Annual Entries	Daily Average
Eastern	929	106	1,496	416	1,493	391
Central	1,597	355	3,380	932	3,042	872
Piedmont	1,154	219	2,452	1,005	2,484	1,059
Western	754	179	1,411	596	1,229	529
Total	4,434	858	8,739	2,949	8,248	2,851

The table above reports the enrollment to the continuing care programs in the four DART regions in North Carolina. The daily average listed for each program is calculated by dividing the number enrolled by the number of days in the year. During the 2002-2003 fiscal year there were 4,434 offenders that entered DART aftercare across the state. On average, there were 858 inmates enrolled on any day during the past year.

The continuing care program with the highest enrollment during the year was Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). There were a total of 8,739 inmates that enrolled in AA during the year and a daily average enrollment of 2,949 inmates. Narcotics Anonymous (NA) enrollment was almost as large as that of AA with 8,248 entries in the 2002-2003 fiscal year and a daily average of 2,851 enrolled daily throughout the year.

E. Private Alcohol and Drug Treatment Centers

The Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (DACDP) had contracts with two private providers for minimum-security prison beds for residential treatment at four facilities across the state in the 2002-2003 fiscal year. Inmates are transferred from other prison units to these minimum custody prisons when they have between six to twenty months left in their incarceration period. Those who successfully complete the program or who complete their sentence are released into the community. Although based on 12-step concepts, the private alcohol/drug treatment centers address a much wider range of needs than traditional chemical dependency programs (e.g., the programs address relapse avoidance, employment, education, and vocational needs).

The private treatment facilities schedule treatment to occur at the end of the inmate's period of incarceration. Since the private facilities are minimum-security, eligibility is more restrictive than medium-security DART programs. To be eligible for this program, offenders must be at least 19, be in good health, not have a detainer, and not be serving time for an assaultive crime. The primary referral source for the private treatment centers is Division of Prisons' program staff at the prison facilities across the state.

These facilities provide specialized chemical dependency treatment services for offenders. In addition to treatment services, they also provide pre-release or community transition planning. This may include vocational rehabilitation, adult basic education, independent studies, and/or work release. When inmates are released from prison, they are referred to a community-based aftercare program.

2002-2003 Enrollment in Private Treatment Centers

Facility	Location	Annual Enrollment	Daily Average Enrollment
Evergreen Rehabilitation Center	St. Pauls, NC	119	78
Mary Frances Center	Tarboro, NC	176	98
Total		295	176

Due to the relatively long duration of the treatment programs in these private facilities, there may be occasion for the inmate to leave the program for court appearances, medical treatment, or disciplinary actions and then re-enter at a later date. Each individual is counted only once in the enrollment figures and in the exit numbers that are reported on the following page.

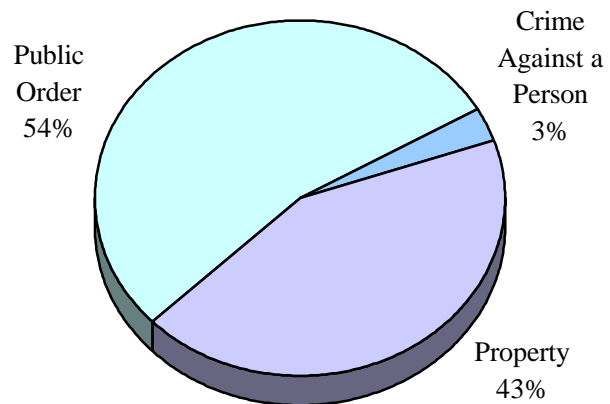
During the 2002-2003 fiscal year there were 295 inmates enrolled in the private treatment centers listed in the table above. The Mary Frances Center, the facility with the largest number enrolled during the past fiscal year, serves female inmates. The other is a male facility. The daily enrollment in the private treatment centers is 176 per day, calculated on all of the days of the year.

Crime Type of Entries to Private Treatment Centers

The crimes of offenders entering private treatment facilities in the 2002-2003 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property, and crimes against a person. The crime type of the majority of entries to private treatment facilities is public order. Public order crimes accounted for 177 (60%) of all entries for the year. Convictions for drug offenses represented the largest proportion of public order crimes (62%) with a count of 109. The remaining public order crimes were mostly driving while impaired convictions (49).

Property crimes accounted for 38% of the entries to private treatment facilities with a total of 113 entries in the category. The most frequent crimes were fraud (32), breaking and entering (30), larceny (23), and forgery (16).

There were very few entries due to convictions for crimes against a person. They accounted for only 5 (2%) of the 295 entries to private treatment facilities. Of these, 4 were for manslaughter and the other was assault.

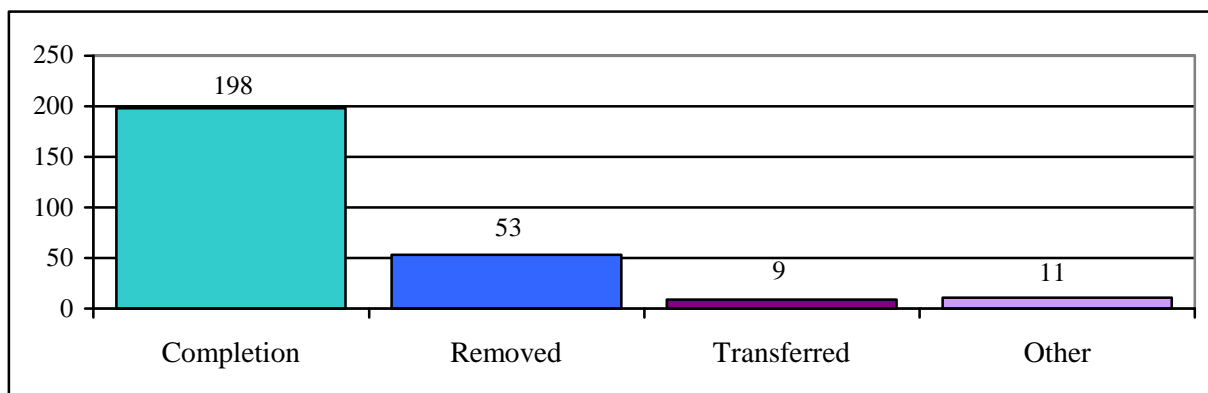


2002-2003 Exits from Private Treatment Centers

The two private treatment facilities differ in the types of programs they offer and the amount of time it takes to complete the treatment. It takes six to nine months to complete the substance abuse treatment program offered at Evergreen. The Mary Frances Center has three programs that vary in the time necessary to complete the programs. There are 90-day, 180-day and 365-day programs. The 90-day program is designed as a treatment option for female inmates that need treatment and have less than six months remaining to serve in prison.

There are five types of exits for private treatment programs; completion, release from prison, removed from the program, transferred to another facility, and other. An exit due to completion is defined as a successful completion of the treatment program. Overall, 72% of the exits from the private treatment facilities were completions. This breaks down to a 76% completion rate for Mary Frances and 63% for Evergreen. Twenty-three percent were removed from the programs due to disciplinary reasons (18% of Mary Frances exits and 25% of Evergreen exits). The other category (4% of exits) includes those inappropriate for treatment, illness, and loss of job at Evergreen.

Private Treatment Center Exits in the 2002-2003 Fiscal Year



F. DART Cherry

DART Cherry is a residential treatment unit for adult male offenders on probation, parole or post-release for alcohol or drug related offenses or who have a documented substance abuse problem that would place them at risk for revocation or recidivism. The DART Cherry program began in 1989 and has a total capacity for 300 offenders.

There are two different types of programs at this unit: the 28-day program and 90-day program. The 28-day program accommodates 100 offenders and is a facilitated 12-step program based on a traditional Minnesota Model. The 90-day modified therapeutic community program opened in 1997 and has capacity to treat 200 offenders. It is a structured program appropriate for offenders with extensive treatment needs. It combines cognitive behavioral intervention, social learning and self-help modalities. There were 2,328 admissions to DART Cherry for the 2002-2003 fiscal year with an average daily population of 299.

Program Type and Type of Supervision	2002-2003 Entries	Percent of Annual Entries
28-Day Parole	976	42%
28-Day Probation	304	13%
90-Day Parole	62	3%
90-Day Probation	986	42%
Total	2,328	100%

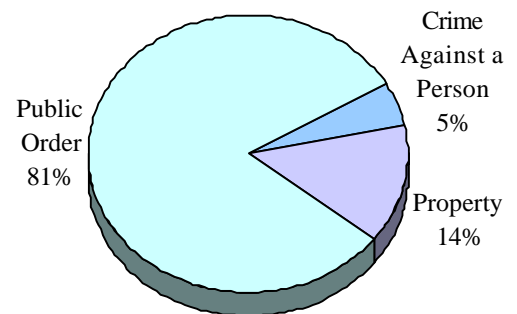
Crime Type of Entries to DART Cherry

The crimes of offenders entering the DART Cherry 28-Day program in the 2002-2003 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property, and crimes against a person. The majority (81%) of entries during the fiscal year were offenders with public order crimes. The crime category accounting for the most entries for public order crimes is driving while impaired, with 559. There were also 279 offenders entering the 28-day program convicted of traffic offenses and 93 for drug offenses.

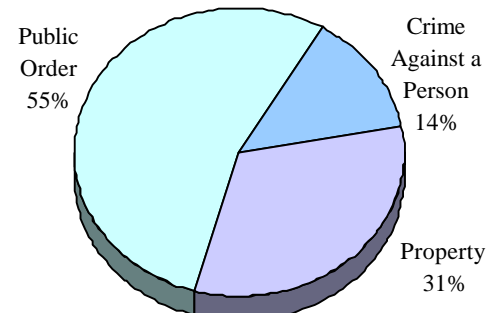
Property crimes accounted for 14% of all entries to the 28-day program. The most frequent offense in this category is larceny. The remaining five percent of entries to the 28-day program in fiscal year 2002-2003 are for crimes against a person. The majority of these offenders are convicted of assaults.

The majority of the entries to the DART Cherry 90-Day program in the 2002-2003 fiscal year were offenders with public order crimes. The crime category resulting in the most entries for public order crimes was that of drug offenses, with 246 offenders. There were also 114 offenders entering the 90-day program with driving while impaired convictions.

Crime Type for the 28-Day Program Admissions



Crime Type for 90-Day Program Admissions

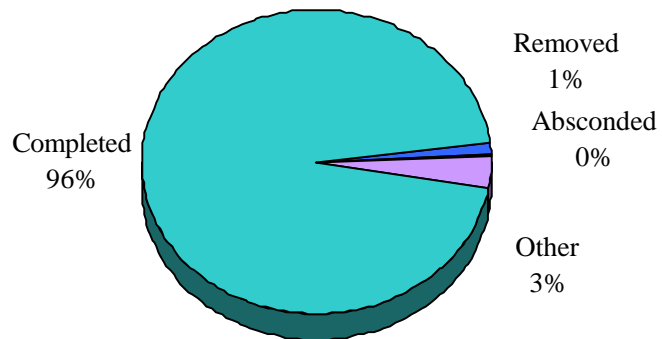


Property crimes accounted for 31% of all entries to the 90-day program and breaking and entering (105) was the most frequent offense in this category, followed by larceny with 82 entries. Fourteen percent of entries to the 90-day program in fiscal year 2002-2003 are for crimes against a person. The majority of these offenders are convicted of assaults.

2002-2003 Exits from DART Cherry

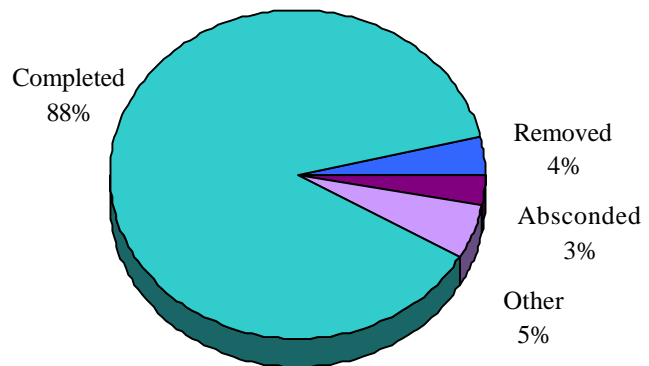
The overwhelming majority of exits from DART Cherry for the 2002-2003 fiscal year were completions, with an overall success rate of 92%. In the 28-day program 96% of the 1,188 offenders exiting during the fiscal year completed the treatment. The majority of the remaining exits for this program were in the "Other" category, which includes illness and medical incapacity. There were also 12 that were removed and three that absconded.

Exits from the DART Cherry 28-Day Program



There were a total of 851 exits from the 90-day Dart Cherry program in the 2002-2003 fiscal year, with 88% being completions. The "Other" category consists of medical and administrative reasons for exiting the program and accounts for an additional 5% of the exits. The removals contributed 4% of all exits from the DART Cherry 90-Day program. The remaining 3% of the exits are due to offenders absconding.

Exits from DART Cherry 90-Day Program



**Demographics of DART Intensive Residential Treatment
Entries from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	117	231	19	4	4	0	375
19 - 21	109	145	10	25	14	1	304
22 - 25	360	515	65	54	33	6	1,033
26 - 30	320	425	66	67	42	5	925
31 - 35	264	461	52	82	52	3	914
36 - 40	277	383	26	51	70	4	811
41 - 45	195	237	14	58	43	4	551
46 - 50	82	136	7	17	11	1	254
51 - 55	37	50	1	2	3	0	93
56 - 60	12	13	0	0	1	0	26
61 - 65	6	7	0	0	0	0	13
66+	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total	1,781	2,604	260	360	273	24	5,302

**Demographics of DART 24 Entries
from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
19 - 21	14	7	0	15	10	0	46
22 - 25	47	46	5	22	24	0	144
26 - 30	52	56	6	40	21	1	176
31 - 35	70	82	14	40	56	1	263
36 - 40	83	99	4	44	59	2	291
41 - 45	58	77	2	37	44	1	219
46 - 50	31	47	3	7	10	0	98
51 - 55	13	21	3	1	3	0	41
56 - 60	2	9	0	1	0	0	12
61 - 65	2	6	1	0	0	0	9
66+	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Total	374	452	38	208	229	5	1,306

**Demographics of RSAT Entries
from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	18	40	1	1	0	0	60
19 - 21	72	102	9	3	2	0	188
22 - 25	1	2	1	8	5	1	18
26 - 30	0	0	0	17	12	0	29
31 - 35	0	0	0	24	10	0	34
36 - 40	0	0	0	14	15	0	29
41+	0	0	0	9	13	1	23
Total	91	144	11	76	57	2	381

**Demographics of Private Alcohol/Drug Treatment Centers
Entries from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
19 - 21	1	2	0	4	1	1	9
22 - 25	4	5	1	11	6	3	30
26 - 30	6	5	3	15	13	1	43
31 - 35	1	10	4	23	14	1	53
36 - 40	9	15	1	9	17	2	53
41 - 45	10	14	0	26	8	3	61
46+	6	17	5	10	8	0	46
Total	37	68	14	98	67	11	295

**Demographics of DART Cherry
Entries from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003**

Age Category	Male			Total
	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	25	11	3	39
19 - 21	104	53	11	168
22 - 25	145	84	13	242
26 - 30	165	115	16	296
31 - 35	173	124	12	309
36 - 40	202	144	9	355
41 - 45	157	135	9	301
46 - 50	68	78	4	150
51 - 55	42	40	1	83
56 - 60	13	20	0	33
61 +	8	10	0	18
Total	1,102	814	78	1,994

**Division of Prisons and Division of Community Corrections Populations
By County of Conviction**

County of Conviction	Admissions or Entries From July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003				Resident or Supervised on June 30, 2003			
	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release
Alamance	669	1,238	34	29	712	2,181	14	24
Alexander	52	217	1	0	82	457	0	1
Alleghany	25	52	4	0	35	143	4	0
Anson	113	257	10	7	134	479	8	4
Ashe	45	112	9	0	53	242	4	0
Avery	20	108	2	0	31	181	0	0
Beaufort	213	452	19	6	284	865	14	2
Bertie	63	209	4	4	115	316	3	2
Bladen	77	242	6	5	125	600	6	4
Brunswick	237	527	12	5	228	998	11	6
Buncombe	507	1,284	56	26	1,005	2,299	46	24
Burke	218	436	33	8	225	860	16	8
Cabarrus	478	1,229	35	21	526	2,093	22	12
Caldwell	217	378	31	8	225	728	27	5
Camden	15	47	0	2	16	65	0	1
Carteret	172	435	15	5	207	772	10	5
Caswell	66	135	6	2	88	291	6	3
Catawba	302	718	23	13	385	1,447	18	10
Chatham	76	245	3	2	110	472	5	2
Cherokee	55	206	5	2	53	425	6	1
Chowan	91	130	3	4	67	149	1	3
Clay	14	44	1	0	22	97	1	1
Cleveland	357	622	36	18	396	1,251	28	16
Columbus	202	503	15	10	239	877	13	9
Craven	266	689	22	14	396	1,254	21	11
Cumberland	917	1,997	77	85	1,492	3,185	63	65
Currituck	41	147	3	1	41	202	1	1
Dare	114	414	12	2	109	725	5	1
Davidson	388	998	37	24	564	1,954	36	17
Davie	74	192	9	3	88	347	5	3
Duplin	151	401	16	6	207	749	11	4
Durham	398	1,859	31	64	958	3,870	27	58
Edgecombe	260	435	23	10	278	642	15	8

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County of Conviction	Admissions or Entries From July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003				Resident or Supervised on June 30, 2003			
	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release
Forsyth	958	2,302	67	98	1,911	4,636	59	81
Franklin	132	202	16	9	159	420	10	9
Gaston	494	775	38	34	882	1,876	31	28
Gates	27	80	1	0	31	113	1	0
Graham	26	54	2	1	26	129	1	2
Granville	155	280	10	8	164	498	6	10
Greene	75	230	4	3	102	357	3	3
Guilford	1,155	2,193	105	153	2,387	4,997	125	119
Halifax	309	840	19	11	337	1,418	13	7
Harnett	306	649	25	9	390	1,316	21	7
Haywood	105	349	11	6	140	652	8	5
Henderson	183	561	22	4	240	896	20	4
Hertford	126	387	12	4	179	588	9	7
Hoke	118	248	16	5	157	505	8	5
Hyde	14	52	1	0	21	95	1	0
Iredell	475	1,204	44	14	564	1,997	34	12
Jackson	62	192	9	0	69	319	7	0
Johnston	410	874	24	22	462	1,441	19	21
Jones	32	71	2	1	24	110	1	2
Lee	241	471	17	11	268	868	14	10
Lenoir	360	919	27	19	385	1,342	12	16
Lincoln	135	345	16	11	227	646	14	11
Macon	43	153	7	0	69	307	3	0
Madison	29	64	1	1	31	160	2	0
Martin	80	272	5	5	130	461	1	6
McDowell	113	262	9	1	146	455	4	2
Mecklenburg	1,019	4,565	67	125	2,252	8,029	68	102
Mitchell	32	86	1	0	41	185	1	0
Montgomery	150	311	11	3	125	579	3	1
Moore	287	712	26	15	289	1291	26	16
Nash	368	658	32	10	355	1021	25	11
New Hanover	1,073	2,328	61	22	902	4,740	47	20
Northampton	65	246	11	8	120	357	4	10
Onslow	323	1,129	18	16	480	1,646	16	12
Orange	187	435	12	14	266	879	6	9
Pamlico	52	102	5	1	52	187	4	1

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County of Conviction	Admissions or Entries From July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003				Resident or Supervised on June 30, 2003			
	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release
Pasquotank	144	369	7	3	155	585	5	3
Pender	151	420	20	6	158	620	11	5
Perquimans	26	97	3	2	34	112	3	1
Person	129	312	8	12	174	657	4	9
Pitt	461	1,638	46	36	685	2,824	40	26
Polk	26	118	8	0	34	187	8	0
Randolph	232	919	10	11	322	1,591	5	12
Richmond	190	561	15	11	292	985	11	10
Robeson	341	981	41	31	608	2,073	41	27
Rockingham	289	660	33	6	432	1,417	34	8
Rowan	521	1,378	38	17	654	2,398	30	16
Rutherford	221	533	23	7	230	834	14	6
Sampson	275	502	17	20	282	861	10	12
Scotland	209	482	19	6	274	953	15	5
Stanly	91	367	5	6	167	624	7	5
Stokes	87	370	8	4	137	764	6	4
Surry	191	553	18	4	259	1,455	12	4
Swain	25	98	3	2	37	176	4	2
Transylvania	43	130	6	1	56	238	4	0
Tyrrell	10	54	2	0	15	85	0	0
Union	209	890	18	20	409	1,575	15	13
Vance	225	327	9	11	216	812	9	8
Wake	1,532	4,144	94	78	2,257	7,720	95	71
Warren	41	98	5	3	60	252	3	2
Washington	46	95	2	2	71	196	1	2
Watauga	70	310	4	0	73	491	4	1
Wayne	515	1,377	39	43	710	2,126	38	37
Wilkes	196	551	18	8	304	1,227	13	5
Wilson	356	546	15	20	427	1,008	16	15
Yadkin	78	248	7	1	107	511	6	1
Yancey	24	109	5	0	34	171	4	1
Other	27	1,552	360	2	31	2,927	812	2
Total	23,593	62,348	2,253	1,403	33,583	115,187	2,354	1,173

Listing of Division of Prisons Facilities

Albemarle Correctional Institution 44150 Airport Road, New London, Badin, NC 28009	Standard Operating Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (704) 422-3036
Alexander Correctional Institution 633 Old Landfill Road, Taylorsville, NC 28681	Standard Operating Capacity: 864 (828) 632-1331
Anson Correctional Center Prison Camp Road, Polkton, NC 28135	Standard Operating Capacity: 252 (704) 694-7500
Avery-Mitchell Correctional Institution 600 Amity Park Road, Spruce Pine, NC 28777	Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (828) 765-0229
Black Mountain Correctional Center for Women Old Hwy 70, Bldg 3, Black Mountain, NC 28711-0609	Standard Operating Capacity: 61 (828) 664-2002
Bladen Youth Center US 701 North, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown, NC	Standard Operating Capacity: 144 (910) 862-3107
Brown Creek Correctional Institution Route 1, Box 260DD, Polkton, NC 28135	Standard Operating Capacity: 832 (704) 694-2622
Buncombe Correctional Center Highway 251 North, Asheville, NC 28814	Standard Operating Capacity: 140 (828) 645-7630
Cabarrus Correctional Center 130 Dutch Road, Mt. Pleasant, NC 28124	Standard Operating Capacity: 164 (704) 436-6519
Caldwell Correctional Center 480 Pleasant Hill Rd., Lenoir, Hudson, NC 28638	Standard Operating Capacity: 184 (828) 726-2509
Caledonia Correctional Institution Highway 561 West, Tillery, NC 27887	Standard Operating Capacity: 542 (252) 826-5621
Carteret Correctional Center 1084 Orange Street, Newport, NC 28570-0220	Standard Operating Capacity: 244 (252) 223-5100
Caswell Correctional Center 444 County Home Road, Yanceyville, NC 27379-0217	Standard Operating Capacity: 354 (336) 694-4531
Catawba Correctional Center Prison Camp Rd., Newton, NC 28658-1347	Standard Operating Capacity: 200 (828) 466-5521
Central Prison 1300 Western Blvd, Raleigh, NC 27699-4285	Standard Operating Capacity: 768 (919) 733-0800
Charlotte Correctional Center 4100 Meadow Oak Rd., Charlotte, NC 28208	Standard Operating Capacity: 214 (704) 357-6030
Cleveland Correctional Center 260 Kemper Road, Shelby, NC 28152	Standard Operating Capacity: 64 (704) 480-5428
Columbus Correctional Institution Prison Camp Road, Brunswick, NC 28424	Standard Operating Capacity: 584 (910) 642-3285
Craggy Correctional Center Hwy 251 North, Asheville, NC 28814-8909	Standard Operating Capacity: 312 (828) 645-5315
Craven Correctional Institution 600 Alligator Road, Vanceboro, NC 28586	Standard Operating Capacity: 542 (252) 244-3337
Dan River Prison Work Farm 981 Murray Road, Yanceyville, NC 27379	Standard Operating Capacity: 500 (336) 694-1583

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Davidson Correctional Center 1400 Thomason Street, Lexington, NC 27292	Standard Operating Capacity: 196 (336) 249-7528
Duplin Correctional Center Hwy #11 South, Kenansville, NC 28349	Standard Operating Capacity: 250 (910) 296-0315
Durham Correctional Center 3900 Guess Road, Durham, NC 27705-3900	Standard Operating Capacity: 180 (919) 477-2314
Eastern Correctional Institution Hyw. 903, Maury, NC 28554	Standard Operating Capacity: 405 (252) 747-8101
ECO Half-Way House 127 West Park Avenue, Charlotte, NC 28233	Standard Operating Capacity: 20 (704) 342-4100
Evergreen Rehab Center 20513 US 301 North, St. Pauls, NC 28384	Standard Operating Capacity: 75 (910) 865-4581
Foothills Correctional Institution 5150 Western Ave., Morganton, NC 28655-7644	Standard Operating Capacity: 844 (828) 438-5585
Forsyth Correctional Center 307 Craft Dr., Winston Salem, NC 27105	Standard Operating Capacity: 196 (336) 896-7041
Fountain Correctional Center for Women P.O. Box 1435, Rocky Mount, NC 27802	Standard Operating Capacity: 393 (252) 442-9712
Franklin Correctional Center Highway 39 South, Bunn, NC 27508	Standard Operating Capacity: 356 (919) 496-6119
Gaston Correctional Center 1025 Dallas-Cherryville Hwy, Dallas, NC 28034-0556	Standard Operating Capacity: 200 (704) 922-3861
Gates Correctional Center Hwy 158 East, Gatesville, NC 27938-9704	Standard Operating Capacity: 76 (252) 357-0778
Greene Correctional Institution Highway 903, Maury, NC 28554	Standard Operating Capacity: 512 (252) 747-3676
Guilford Correctional Center 4250 Camp Burton Road, McLeansville, NC 27301	Standard Operating Capacity: 110 (336) 375-5024
Harnett Correctional Institution 1210 E. McNeill Street, Lillington, NC 27546	Standard Operating Capacity: 820 (910) 893-2751
Haywood Correctional Center 141 Hemlock Street, Waynesville, Hazelwood, NC 28738	Standard Operating Capacity: 106 (828) 452-5141
Hoke Correctional Institution Old Highway 211, Raeford, NC 28376	Standard Operating Capacity: 424 (910) 944-7612
Hyde Correctional Institution State Rd. 1305, Swan Quarter, NC 27885	Standard Operating Capacity: 600 (252) 926-1810
Johnston Correctional Institution 2465 U S 70 West, Smithfield, NC 27577	Standard Operating Capacity: 484 (919) 934-8386
Lanesboro Correctional Institution Rt. 1 Box 160, De Camden CH Road, Polkton, NC 28135	Standard Operating Capacity: 896 (704) 695-1013
Lincoln Correctional Center 464 Prison Camp Road, Lincolnton, NC 28092	Standard Operating Capacity: 160 (704) 735-0485

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Lumberton Correctional Institution 75 Legend Road, Lumberton, NC 28359-1649	Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (910) 618-5574
Marion Correctional Institution Old Glenwood Road, Marion, NC 28752	Standard Operating Capacity: 706 (828) 659-7810
Mary Frances Center 1212 Recovery Rd., Tarboro, NC 27886	Standard Operating Capacity: 100 (252) 641-1111
McCain Hospital Old Highway 211, McCain, NC 28361-5118	Standard Operating Capacity: 310 (910) 944-2351
Morrison Youth Institution McDonald Church Road, Hoffman, NC 28347-0169	Standard Operating Capacity: 654 (910) 281-3161
Mountain View Correctional Institution 545 Amity Park Road, Spruce Pine, NC 28777	Standard Operating Capacity: 552 (828) 765-0956
Nash Correctional Institution 2869 Highway 64A, Nashville, NC 27856-0600	Standard Operating Capacity: 512 (252) 459-4455
NC Correctional Institution for Women 1034 Bragg Street, Raleigh, NC 27699-4287	Standard Operating Capacity: 956 (919) 733-4340
Neuse Correctional Institution 701 Stevens Mill Rd., Goldsboro, NC 27533-8009	Standard Operating Capacity: 600 (919) 731-2023
New Hanover Correctional Center 330 Division Drive, Wilmington, NC 28402	Standard Operating Capacity: 300 (910) 251-2666
North Piedmont Correctional Center for Women 1420 Raleigh Road, Lexington, NC 27292	Standard Operating Capacity: 104 (336) 242-1259
Odom Correctional Institution Odom Prison Road, Jackson, NC 27845	Standard Operating Capacity: 376 (252) 534-5611
Orange Correctional Center 2110 Clarence Walters Rd, Hillsborough, NC 27278	Standard Operating Capacity: 142 (919) 732-9301
Pamlico Correctional Institution 601 N. Third Street, Bayboro, NC 28515	Standard Operating Capacity: 552 (252) 745-3074
Pasquotank Correctional Institution 527 Commerce Drive, Elizabeth City, NC 27906-5005	Standard Operating Capacity: 864 (252) 331-4881
Pender Correctional Institution 905 Penderlea Road, Burgaw, NC 28425	Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (910) 259-8735
Piedmont Correctional Institution 1245 Camp Road, Salisbury, NC 28147-9223	Standard Operating Capacity: 640 (704) 639-7540
Polk Youth Institution 1001 Veazey Rd., Butner, NC 27509-2500	Standard Operating Capacity: 876 (919) 575-3070
Raleigh Correctional Center for Women 1201 South State St., Raleigh, NC 27699-4286	Standard Operating Capacity: 140 (919) 733-4248
Randolph Correctional Center 2760 US Hwy 220 Bus. South, Asheboro, NC 27204	Standard Operating Capacity: 176 (336) 625-2578
Robeson Correctional Center Hwy 711, Lumberton, NC 28359	Standard Operating Capacity: 228 (910) 618-5535
Rowan Correctional Center Hwy 29 South, Salisbury, NC 28145-1207	Standard Operating Capacity: 208 (704) 639-7552

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Rutherford Correctional Center 901 Ledbetter Road, Spindale, NC 28160	Standard Operating Capacity: 190 (828) 286-4121
Sampson Correctional Institution 700 North West Blvd.(Hwy 421N), Clinton, NC 28329	Standard Operating Capacity: 352 (910) 592-2151
Sanford Correctional Center 417 Advancement Center Road, Sanford, NC 27330	Standard Operating Capacity: 242 (919) 776-4325
Scotland Correctional Institution 22383 McGirts Bridge Rd., Laurinburg, NC 28353	Standard Operating Capacity: 896 (910) 844-3078
Southern Correctional Institution 272 Glen Road, Troy, NC 27371-0786	Standard Operating Capacity: 640 (910) 572-3784
Tillery Correctional Center State Road 1141, Tillery, NC 27887	Standard Operating Capacity: 416 (252) 826-4165
Tyrrell Prison Work Farm 620 Snell Road, Columbia, NC 27925-0840	Standard Operating Capacity: 500 (252) 796-1085
Umstead Correctional Center West D Street, Butner, NC 27509	Standard Operating Capacity: 106 (919) 575-3174
Union Correctional Center 200 S. Sutherland Ave., Monroe, NC 28112	Standard Operating Capacity: 64 (704) 283-6142
Wake Correctional Center 1000 Rock Quarry Road, Raleigh, NC 27699-4288	Standard Operating Capacity: 354 (919) 733-7988
Warren Correctional Institution Collins Road, Manson, NC 27553	Standard Operating Capacity: 552 (252) 456-3400
Wayne Correctional Center 700 Stevens Mill Road, Goldsboro, NC 27533-8011	Standard Operating Capacity: 364 (919) 734-5580
Western Youth Institution Western Avenue, Morganton, NC 28680	Standard Operating Capacity: 652 (828) 438-6037
Wilkes Correctional Center 404 Statesville Road, North Wilkesboro, NC 28659	Standard Operating Capacity: 206 (336) 667-4533
Wilmington Residential Facility for Women 76 Darlington Ave., Wilmington, NC 28403-4155	Standard Operating Capacity: 26 (910) 251-2671

Note: DOP facility information listed as reported in the Staff and Facility Reporting System (SAFRS).

**Listing of the Division of Community Corrections Regional Offices
with the Average Number Supervised in Fiscal Year 2001-2002**

DCC Administrative 2020 Yonkers Road, Raleigh, NC 27699-4250	Average Supervised: 1,210 (919) 716-3100
Judicial District 1 1305 McPherson St., Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Average Supervised: 1,996 (252) 331-4828
Judicial District 2 216 Stewart Parkway, Washington, NC 27889	Average Supervised: 1,625 (919) 946-5199
Judicial District 3A 214 Pitt Street, Greenville, NC 27834	Average Supervised: 2,691 (252) 830-8596
Judicial District 3B 4114 Dr. M L King Jr. Blvd., New Bern, NC 28562	Average Supervised: 2,231 (252) 514-4822
Judicial District 4A 207 W. Main St., Clinton, NC 28328	Average Supervised: 1,966 (910) 590-1009
Judicial District 4B 445Q Western Blvd., Jacksonville, NC 28546	Average Supervised: 1,663 (910) 347-5665
Judicial District 5 721 Market St Suite 102, Wilmington, NC 28401	Average Supervised: 4,861 (910) 251-5757
Judicial District 6A 8770 U.S. Hwy 301 South, Halifax, NC 27839	Average Supervised: 1,360 (252) 583-1510
Judicial District 6B 803 North King Street, Winton, NC 27986-0539	Average Supervised: 1,374 (252) 358-7876
Judicial District 7 113 East Nash St, Wilson, NC 27893	Average Supervised: 2,916 (252) 237-3024
Judicial District 8A 121 South Queen St., Kinston, NC 28501	Average Supervised: 1,563 (252) 526-9726
Judicial District 8B 301 S Center St, Goldsboro, NC 27530	Average Supervised: 2,228 (919) 731-7905
Judicial District 9 307 E Nash St, Louisburg, NC 27549	Average Supervised: 2,333 (919) 496-0200
Judicial District 9A 722 Durham Road, Roxboro, NC 27573	Average Supervised: 1,030 (336) 503-8110
Judicial District 10 3006-E Industrial Dr, Raleigh, NC 27609	Average Supervised: 7,508 (919) 733-9313
Judicial District 11 869-B Berkshire Road, Smithfield, NC 27577	Average Supervised: 3,969 (919) 934-9970
Judicial District 12 412 W. Russell St., Fayetteville, NC 28301	Average Supervised: 3,451 (910) 486-1161
Judicial District 13 5300-1 Main Street, Shallotte, NC 28470	Average Supervised: 2,816 (910) 755-3418
Judicial District 14 1905 Chapel Hill Rd, Durham, NC 27707	Average Supervised: 4,522 (919) 560-5423

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Judicial District 15A 427 Maple Ave., Burlington, NC 27215	Average Supervised: 1,868 (336) 570-7051
Judicial District 15B 140 East St, Pittsboro, NC 27312	Average Supervised: 1,551 (919) 542-1906
Judicial District 16A 4003 Fayetteville Rd., Raeford, NC 28376	Average Supervised: 1,446 (910) 904-1468
Judicial District 16B 117 W 5th St, Lumberton, NC 28358	Average Supervised: 2,488 (910) 618-5655
Judicial District 17A 225 Turner Dr., Reidsville, NC 27320	Average Supervised: 1,480 (336) 634-5655
Judicial District 17B 319 S Main St, Mount Airy, NC 27030	Average Supervised: 2,140 (336) 786-4055
Judicial District 18 315 1-A Sring Garden Street, Greensboro, NC 27401	Average Supervised: 5,784 (336) 334-4162
Judicial District 19A 77 Union Street South, Concord, NC 28025	Average Supervised: 1,710 (704) 782-0824
Judicial District 19B 131 Dublin Square Road, Unit D, Asheboro, NC 27203	Average Supervised: 3,315 (336) 626-9977
Judicial District 19C 122 E. Kerr Street, Salisbury, NC 28144	Average Supervised: 2,304 (704) 639-7605
Judicial District 20A 219 S. Lee Street, Rockingham, NC 28380	Average Supervised: 1,531 (910) 997-9155
Judicial District 20B 1251-C Stafford Street, Monroe, NC 28110	Average Supervised: 2,190 (704) 289-5788
Judicial District 21 836 Oak Street, Suite 480, Winston-Salem, NC 27101	Average Supervised: 4,916 (336) 761-2424
Judicial District 22 672 Suite E Radio Drive, Lexington, NC 27292	Average Supervised: 4,702 (336) 249-9332
Judicial District 23 203-A Long Street, Jefferson, NC 28640	Average Supervised: 2,188 (336) 246-6840
Judicial District 24 15 Bridge Street, Marshall, NC 28753	Average Supervised: 1,228 (828) 649-9729
Judicial District 25A 304-D West Union Street, Morganton, NC 28655	Average Supervised: 1,791 (828) 438-6004
Judicial District 25B 1209 26 th Street SE, Hickory, NC 28602	Average Supervised: 1,518 (828) 261-0948
Judicial District 26 500 W Trade St, Suite 414, Charlotte, NC 28202	Average Supervised: 9,337 (704) 342-6395
Judicial District 27A 401 N Highland Street, Room 113, Gastonia, NC 28052	Average Supervised: 2,343 (704) 853-5350
Judicial District 27B 804 West Warren St., Shelby, NC 28150	Average Supervised: 2,000 (704) 480-5488

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Judicial District 28 31 College Place, Suite 10-A, Asheville, NC 28801	Average Supervised: 2,403 (828) 251-6052
Judicial District 29 200 N Grove Street Suite 90, Hendersonville, NC 28792	Average Supervised: 2,582 (828) 697-4844
Judicial District 30 21 Peachtree St., Murphy, NC 28906-0557	Average Supervised: 2,170 (828) 837-6316